The Bombay Gazette

No. 10.823—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains	1883.
— GWALIOR	2735 500	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
L. SIAM	3041 500	E. Ashdown	14th "
— VENETIA	2729 500	A. H. Daniell	21st "
L. PEKIN	3009 900	A. Symons	28th "
— SURAT	3142 530	C. R. Edwards	4th Sept.
L. CASPAR	3983 840	W. M. Robbie	11th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others, passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

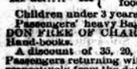
Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On	1883.
TEHERAN	2388 400		10th	Aug.
DECCAN	3439 550	A. W. Adamson	24th	"
SUTLEJ	4109 750	A. H. Johnson	7th	Sept.

Return-Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 14, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..£ 300	Including		I Class ..£ 520	Including	
II do..... 240	wines.		II do. 350	wines.	
III do..... 150	With food.		III do. 155	With food.	

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA on Saturday ..... 1st Sept. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving pollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	£ 95	Brighton Route	£ 10
"	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 18
From Naples,	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 20
"	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, May 19, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHOLON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 30th August She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
" over three and under eight ½ charge.
" " eight and under twelve ¼ charge.

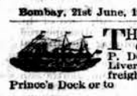
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class " 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.



THE magnificent S. S. "CASTELLA," 1,934 tons registered, F. DOYLE, Esquire, WILL SAIL for Liverpool about the 18th instant. For freight or passage apply on board in Prince's Dock or to

KILLICK NIXON and Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
ORION	F. Mahorcich..	3,500 500	28th Aug.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger.....	2,304 450	28th Sept.
PANDORA	G. Sturli.....	3,500 550	28th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. HP.	To sail.
PANDORA.....	G. Sturli.....	3,500 550	27th Aug.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, July 30, 1883.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
BOMBAY,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O, and all other Steamers without charge for Commission, and issue tickets from all principal Railway Stations in India to Europe and all Parts of the World.

Full particulars, and Pamphlet of routes with specially engraved maps (post free 8 annas), may be obtained of THOMAS COOK & SON, Hornby-row, Bombay.

"BERTHA," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of POWDER and COMBUSTIBLES are requested to TAKE NOTE that such packages landed from the above steamer at their risk and expense WILL BE SOLD to defray landing and other charges unless they come forward WITHIN A WEEK hereof to TAKE DELIVERY, paying all expenses incurred.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

PASSENGERS, HORSES, CARRIAGES and GOODS TRAFFIC is being conveyed between ALL STATIONS as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, July 31, 1883.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,

AFTER SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE for 10 years in Upper India and the Punjab, has now established himself at No. 504, Crawford Market (Cloth Bazaar), where he can be consulted daily from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

January, 1883.

ORIENTAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

To be Registered under Act VI. of 1882, whereby the Liability of Members is strictly Limited the Amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

IN 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

AMOUNT TO BE CALLED UP Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

A Number of Shares have already been Privately Applied for.

THE Object of this Company is the Transaction of Fire Insurance business, under the influential Directorate of the Oriental Life Office.

The Directors believe that, owing to the exceptionally good connections which have already been secured, a large income will soon be obtained, and that the Investment will prove to be both Safe and Profitable.

Applications for Prospectuses and Shares will be received by the Manager, D. M. LAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., at the Head Office of the Company, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, where the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th August, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and Pelas Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 6th August, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Bnareh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th August, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on SATURDAY, 11th August, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd August, 1883. Agents.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTISEPTIC APPLIANCES, &c.

IODOFORM GAUZE. BORIC LINT.
EUCALYPTUS GAUZE. SALICYLIC WOOL.
CARBOLIZED GAUZE. CARBOLIZED TOW.
CARBOLISED WOOL. MARINE LINT.
BORIC WOOL. ABSORBENT WOOL.

ANTISEPTIC BANDAGES.
ESMARCH'S AND MARTIN'S RUBBER BANDAGES.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S FAMOUS BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TARASP,
FROM THE LUCIUS SPRING.

THE PUREST and most PALATABLE MEDICINAL WATER known. Useful in abnormal obesity, oppressed functions of the Glandular and Vascular system, Gout, Rheumatism and Skin-diseases.

Price, per bottle .....Rs. 0 14
Do. per dozen 9 0

Specially appointed Sole Agents for India, by the MANAGING COMMITTEE OF THE TARASP SPA,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OZO.

"OZO" contains no Alcohol, only the Salts of Life combined with Iron.
"OZO" in itself is the most delicious of Effervescing Beverages.
"OZO" is the best of Tonics, it wards off Fever, Liver and Dysentery, the Indian trio of ills.
"OZO" heightens Brain-power without any after depression, its effects being permanent.
"OZO" is the "Pick me up" of the day, sustaining Muscular power without unduly exciting it.
"OZO" forms a "Foaming Cup" in which all—young and old—may participate with lasting pleasure.
"OZO" is, therefore, a Drink of great value, and is recommended as such by the Medical Profession.

CASH, Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PULVERMACHER'S IMPROVED MEDICO-GALVANIC APPARATUS
FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AND FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS.

THESE appliances have received the sanction of the most eminent authorities, and being self-applicable, are as convenient in use as they are pleasant in application.

N. BANDS OF LONG AND NARROW CONSTRUCTION.
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4.
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16-8 according to power.

B. BANDS, SHORT AND BROAD,
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4,
Price from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 16.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, WEARABLE AS BELTS
Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 30,
According to measurement.

COMBINED BANDS FOR GENERAL DEBILITY, CENTRAL PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c.
Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATIVE CHAIN BATTERIES.
Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES FOR TREATMENT BY ELECTRIC BATHS.
Rs. 72.

SPECIAL AGENTS:
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS AND THOSE ABOUT TO ERECT COTTON MILLS.

MESSRS. SCOTT and WASLEKAR do hereby notify that they are capable of ERECTING MACHINERY, and as a proof of the truth of this statement CERTIFICATES IN ORIGINAL for erecting machinery, both in Manchester and India, can be seen at our office, 34, Meadow-street.

August 2, 1883. SCOTT & WASLEKAR.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

	Rs. a.
Graphic Summer Number, with a Colored Picture	1 0
Illustrated London News do. do. ...	1 0
Mayne on Hindu Law and Usage	20 0
The Life and Words of Christ; by C. Geikie, 2 vols.....	10 0
Family Medicine for India; by Moore	7 8
Yonge's English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary	4 12
History of Burma; by Sir A. P. Phayre	8 12
The Martyrdom of Man; by Winwood Reade.	4 12
Kerl's Assayer's Manual.....	8 0
History of England from 1603 to 1642; by Gardiner (in 10 volumes) Vol. I.	4 0
Wit and Wisdom of Lord Beaconsfield.....	2 4
The Great Musicians, "Mozart"	2 0
A Dictionary of Useful Animals and their Products; by Simmonds	3 4
Practical Electric Lighting; by A. B. Holmes	3 0
Plays from Molière; by English Dramatists	1 4
The Young Man's Assistant to Cotton Spinning	3 0
The Sheet-Metal Worker's Guide; by Crane...	1 0
Home Surgery. Vols. 3.....	52 8
Ashburst's Encyclopœdia of Surgery, Vols.3..	60 0
Cooley's Cyclopœdia of Practical Receipts, 2 vols.....	26 4
The Red Rag, a novel; by M. Jephson.....	1 4
Phyllis, a novel; by the author of Molly Bawn.....	1 4
In Trust, a novel; by Mr. Oliphant.....	1 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS, in CAKES, PANS, and TUBES.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPERS, and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS. In COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITES.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE BEER FOR INDIA.
DRAUGHT ALE.

FOR many years past the public, finding English Beer too heavy for consumption in the Hot Climate of India, have resorted to German, Vienna, Lager and other foreign Beers as being lighter beverages. In order to supply this want,

MESSRS. LEWIS AND RIDLEY, the well-known Brewers of LEAMINGTON, have now exported to Bombay their
ROYAL CROWN INDIA PALE ALE.

A light and refreshing Beer, which will undoubtedly soon become the leading brand of English Ale in India and the Colonies. It is brewed from the very best malt, and a trial will convince any connoisseur in Ale that it justly merits being called

THE BEER FOR INDIA.

In order to place it within the reach of all, and so to secure for it a wide reputation, the Importers have priced it as low as they possibly could.

Every Household can now, at a small cost, have a supply of Draught Ale always at command, which is a new feature in the

BEER TRADE OF INDIA.

Draught Ale, 6 gallons, at Re. 1-12 per Imperial gallon	...Rs. 10 8 0
Hire of Cask and Lock Tap..	... " 0 4 0
This quantity is equal to 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.	Rs. 10 12 0

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES, FORT.

THE NEW LIGHT GRAVITY ALES FOR INDIA,
Specially prepared and highly recommended.

ALLSOPP'S FINEST INDIA PALE ALE
BOTTLED BY E. & J. BURKE,
ALSO
E. & J. BURKE'S LIGHT SPARKLING TRENT ALE.

To be had in quarts or pint bottles on application to the GODOWN KEEPER.

MESSRS. BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from a astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 2 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS.
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.
INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers MORTON and Co. and M. H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

NEW SHIRTINGS!

ASQUITH AND LORD, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS, have just received a fine Stock of all the newest and best materials for SHIRTS or SLEEPING SUITS, and they respectfully solicit orders for the same. Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on application.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Best Colored French Cambrics.....6 for	30 0	Best Colored Zephyr Shirtings.....6 for	30 0
Best Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture ... "	36 0	Best White or Colored Spun Silks ..... "	70 0
Unshrinkable Flannels ..... "	52 0	Unshrinkable Silk and Wool ..... "	52 0

Superior White Shirts with or without Collars attached.
Rs. 45, 56, 62, and 68 per dozen.

Travellers passing through Bombay can procure Shirts ready for immediate wear from any of the abovementioned materials.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

FERINTOSH!
FERINTOSH!!
FERINTOSH!!!

THE increasing demand for this noted blend of SCOTCH WHISKY proves it to be THE BEST at the PRICE, per dozen Rs. 22-8.

Liberal terms to Messes, Clubs and Restaurants.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,

BRANCH: Boodwar Peit, POONA CITY.
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.
BRANCH: 17, Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

RIPON IRON-WORKS,
FRERE-ROAD,
NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.

The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, and Appliances are employed and despatch.

Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings, castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Mr. COUPER, whose and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.

Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required with economy and Castings of all kinds,

Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.

We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates and we have secured for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake and give quotations manufacture or erection.

All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision. the their importation.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1882.)

CAPITAL, Rs. 12,00,000,

Divided into 6,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase.

Issue of 5,250 A 8 per cent. Guaranteed Shares and 750 B Shares.

Rs. 25 payable on application; Rs. 75 on allotment; the balance—Rs. 50 within 6 months after registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the moneys paid on application will be returned in full within 3 months, and the remainder

The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, London, guarantees for the period of three years from the date of registration of the Company, a Dividend of Eight per cent. per annum upon the first issue of 5,250 Shares.

Two Dividend guaranteed is to be secured by a Deposit with the Bankers of the Company, in the names of the Honorary Trustees, of the whole of the concession money paid to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, together with the 750 B Shares.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.)—Chairman.
NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.
MAGNUS MOWAT, Esq. (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
VUNDRAVUNDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. (Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq.
Major CHARLES HENRY STRUTT, R. A. (Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company).

HONORARY TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND:
FRANCIS DEW PARKER, Esq. and W. B. GURNEY LITTLEWOOD, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PRESCOT & WINTER.

AGENT:
JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIAN:
G. A. GRINDLE, Esq., M. S. T. E.

TEMPORARY OFFICES:
12, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

The SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 11th day of August instant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUTWARD BOUND MAIL-STEAMER.

THE MAILS and PASSENGERS by the s. s. TEHERAN, expected on Monday next, will be landed at CARNAC instead of Apollo-bunder.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

S.S. THESSALY will SAIL for LIVERPOOL about 11th instant, calling only at the Canal and Malta.

She has first class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For freight and passage, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th August, 1883. Agents.

NOTICE.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGUESE RAILWAY.
MORMUGAO HARBOUR WORK.

WANTED, SUB-CONTRACTORS to undertake the quarrying and delivery of 90,000 cubic yards of stone ballast and sand.

For specification, apply to P. THURSBY, Acting Chief Engineer, W. I. P. Railway, Goa.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, KHANGAON.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES, HAMALS, etc., for the season 1883-1884.

For particulars, apply to
BOOTH & Co.,
Managers, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1883.

W. & A. GILBEY,
LONDON.

WINES and SPIRITS of all descriptions and qualities. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

JOHN EXSHAW & CO.,
BORDEAUX.

BRANDY No. 1.
Do. 2.
Do. 2 Green Label.
"Dry Old Cognac." Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees Sixty per share out of the profits realized by the Company, during the half year ending 30th June, 1883, will be payable to the shareholders at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 13th August, 1883, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share certificates when applying for their dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 13th August, 1883, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1883.

CHOICE
CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

A FRESH supply of these very delicious fruits just unpacked by the Undersigned.

Per 2½ lb. tin, Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA DROPS.

THIS preparation has long enjoyed a repute for its curative and preventative properties in CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA. Every household should have a bottle of this really effective remedy, which will be found invaluable in CASE OF EMERGENCY, in TRAVELLING and when beyond the reach of PROMPT MEDICAL AID.

Sold in bottles, As. 8 and 12 only.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW CROP.
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
(CHAPORE ESTATE.)

THESE TEAS may be compared favourably with any other of their kind, in point of excellence in quality, flavour and genuineness.

Sold in original packets of 1 lb.

Orange Pekoe	Re. 1 8
Universal Mixture	„ 1 2

B. S. MADON & Co.,
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

GOODALL'S FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY.

	Rs. a.
COSMOPOLITAN CABINET, 10 quires cream-laid note paper and 200 square envelopes	5 0
VENETIAN CABINET, 5 quires vellum-wove note paper and 100 envelopes	3 8
BASKERVILLE CABINET, 5 quires vellum-wove note paper and 100 envelopes	3 8
PEARL CABINET, 5 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 100 square envelopes	2 12
STANDARD CABINET, 5 quires note paper and 96 square envelopes	1 12
MAT GRAIN BOX, 2½ quires tinted-wove note paper and square envelopes	1 8
PEARL BOX, 2½ quires note paper and 50 envelopes	1 8
ALDINE BOX, 4 quires thick note paper and 80 envelopes	1 12
LINEN GRAIN BOX, 2 quires note paper and 50 square envelopes	1 8
NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, 2 quires note paper, assorted gold and silver, 48 envelopes	2 12
NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, 40 sheets note paper and 40 envelopes, bamboo pattern, for slighter mourning	2 12
PINFOLD INITIAL BOX, 24 sheet cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, any letter	0 12
TINTED REPPED INITIAL BOX, 24 sheets repped note paper and 24 square envelopes, any letter	0 12
FINE ARTS STATIONERY BOX, 50 note paper and 50 envelopes	1 8
SUMMER & WINTER BOX, 50 note paper and 50 oblong envelopes	1 8
XYLOSOM NEW WRITING PAPER, 5 quires note and 100 square envelopes	3 8
GRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE, 24 cards with envelopes	1 12
CREAM-WOVE PARCHMENT BANK, 5 quires letter paper and 100 oblong envelopes	4 0
CREAM-WOVE PARCHMENT BANK note paper and 100 oblong envelopes	2 0
Do. do. do. ruled pencil, finest	2 8

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

KANGRA TEAS.

THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL," especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs. 1 8 0
Imperial Mixture	„ 1 4 „
Pekoe Souchong	„ 1 0 0

Orders over 50 lbs. on receipt.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

The SALE OF TEAK BUILDING MATERIALS of the late Dr. C. F. KHORY, Surgeon-Dentist, will be published shortly.

SALE OF CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, an English brougham with Arab horse and harness, the property of the late Dr. C. F. Khorry, Surgeon-Dentist.

Also by order of C. A. Turrr, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Ellen Juriette Crage, widow of the late William Crage, a hackney coach-keeper, a brougham with horse and harness complete.

Property of a gentleman—A set of double harness.

SALE OF OLD BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c., belonging to the Public Works Department.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Cumberland Hovelin Store Yard, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., a large collection of useful Books, Periodicals, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 4th August, 1883.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th August at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—A selected assortment of wines, liqueurs, &c., consisting as follows:—

BRANDY.—Th. Carton's Brisly, blue label, Charles Dorr's Vieux cognac, Charles Dorr's cognac.

CLARETS.—St. Estephe medoc in cases of 6 dozens, St. Emilion, in cases of 6 dozens.

STILL HOCKS.—From H. and G. Hirsch, Mayence.—Niersteiner, red capsules; Oppenheimer, red capsules, Rudesheimer, yellow capsule Hochheimer, yellow capsules.

SUNDRIES.—Madeira dry, in cases of 24 pints; port wine, red, in cases of 24 pints; port wine, white, in cases of 24 pints; double orange curaca. No. 1, in stone flasks, orange curacao, No. 3, in stone flasks, double anisette, No. 1, in stone flasks, anisette, No. 3, in stone flasks, Beonekemp bitters.

1 case plated ware.
100 cases moulded bar soaps.
4 cases cotton umbrellas.

On account of the concerned—

HE | 2 cases concertinas.
JM |

On account of Ebramjee Esmaee—

No. 111534.—1 case coloured glass sheets made up in books.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASSWARE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grain Bunder, Mola Road, in the Godown of Messrs. Noonan Bro. the following:

On account of the concerned.

A large consignment of table glass services, engraved, plain and differ at patterns.

An invoice of earthen table plate, and toilet sets, &c.

Terms, cash on delivery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th August, 1883.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A large MUSICAL BOX playing 12 "Sankey and Moody's" popular Hymns, TO BE SOLD cheap.—H. A. GRYER & Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, SINGER'S 10-inch KILTING MACHINES. The only one that suspends the plaiting action at intervals, leaving plain spaces between any required number of parts. For particulars, apply at 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

I HAVE REMOVED my OFFICE to No. 26, APOLLO-STREET.—T. DREWET.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's Auction, to-day, one Military Saddle and Bridle, complete, and one Side Saddle and Bridle, all in good order.

TO LET, IN THE FORT, STABLE ACCOMMODATION for a Gharry and pair. Apply ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., 7, Rampart-row.

THE RIGHT THING, a preparation for pipe, made of the finest selected leaves of Virginian tobacco of a pleasant flavor and aroma. Rs. 1-4 per lib.—HOWARD & Co.

8 ANNAS meals daily at BOMBAY HOTEL, Fort.—Soup, cutlets, stew, chops, steaks, roast curry, salad, &c. Wine and liquors of the best quality.

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS, No. 1 (medium size), unrivalled for genuineness, fragrance and finish. Rs. 2 per 100. Trial orders invited. HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

TO-DAY at 12 a.m., MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Auction, English Brougham, Arab Horse, Harness, Palanquin, property of the late Dr. C. F. KHORY, Surgeon Dentist.

TO BE LET, on moderate terms, for 3 months, from the 15th instant, a large furnished HOUSE in Marine-lines facing the sea. Address X., Messrs. Bolton and Co. Bombay, 3rd August, 1883.

WANTED to PURCHASE an Cart (Waree of cocoanut trees) in Upper or Lower Mahim or Bombay. Apply with particulars by letter, stating price required, to RAMANJEE N. UNVALA, Chunduwady, Ropa-gully, Bombay.

GENT.'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BAILHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

"OUR SPECIALITE" Washing Tweed SUITS, guaranteed all-wool, Rs. 14, cash only. Y. A. LUCKA and Co., Tailors, Meadow-st., Fort, Bombay.

MONEY ADVANCED at fair interest and favorable terms on substantial personal security. Business strictly confidential.—JAMES MAY & Co., 36, Meadow-st.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.—Consignment of this well known brandy just received. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply GODOWN-KEEPER, LYON & Co.

WANTED, an English NURSE to take a Lady's first Baby from the month. Must be good Needlewoman. Apply stating wages, &c., to Mrs. WICKHAM, Satara.

FOR SALE, the Proposed Political, Legal, and Social Reforms under Moslem Rule, by Moulavi Cheragh Ali. Price Rs. 5; postage Ans. 4. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Education Society's Press.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, specially recommends his nickel silver, open face and hunting KEYLESS lever RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH; a very reliable time-keeper. Price Rs. 20 and 23, with guarantee for two years. No. 10, Forbes-street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, six cylindrical steam BOILERS, 30 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, with Galloway's Patent tubes and the necessary mountings by Richard Walker and Brothers. Will be sold singly to suit purchasers. Apply to the SECRETARY, Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you want really good sound COFFEE you MUST go to PEARSE'S Apollo-street.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER FARES.

THE public are informed that on and after the FIRST AUGUST next, the PASSENGER FARES at present charged on this Railway will be REDUCED as follows, namely:—

First Class to 12 pies per mile.
Second Class to 6 pies per mile.
Third Class by Mail Train to 3 pies per mile.
Third Class by Passenger and Mixed Trains to 2½ pies per mile.

Return Tickets of all Classes will be issued at a fare and a half between Bombay and Callian and intermediate Stations.

First and Second Class Return Tickets will be issued to and from all other Stations on this line at two single fares. The present Rates for excess Luggage, Parcels, Horses, and Carriages remain unaltered.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned on application.

E. W. KEILLY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-third of July, 1883.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE GENERAL ICE FACTORY Co., Ld.
THE MADRAS ICE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES & OUDH ICE Co., Ld.
THE PUNJAB ICE Co., Ld.

THE INDIAN BRANCH OFFICE of the above Companies will be conducted at DELHI on and from the 1st August, 1883.

LADIES' SCHOOL, PARK HOUSE, NEWPORT, SALOP.

PRINCIPAL—MRS. WINTER, assisted by Professors and Resident Governesses.

Thorough Education with Home Care. Pupils prepared for Local and other Examinations.

House pleasantly situated in its own grounds, upon a dry and healthy eminence.

Mrs. WINTER undertakes the entire charge of the Daughters of Parents residing in India, the Colonies, &c.

Terms 80 to 100 Guineas per annum, according to requirements. Further particulars on application to the PRINCIPAL, or to Messrs. COWEN & OKELL, Bombay, to whom reference may be made.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH BOOKING OF GOODS TRAFFIC OVER THE JUBALPUR LINE.

THE public are advised that in anticipation of the breaks between Burhanpur and Bhusawul being shortly repaired, all GOODS TRAFFIC will, after this date, be BOOKED THROUGH WITHOUT RESTRICTION over the Jubalpur Line.

Horses and Carriages and also Parcels exceeding one maund in weight will not be booked through until the 2nd proximo.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 31st of July, 1883.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August next, at half-past four o'clock.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 29th instant to 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 29th July, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September next—

Tenders for the purchase of any quantity of the following material, viz.

About 92 tons of superior Iron Wagon Axles.
About 1,030 tons of best Bessemer Steel Axles.
About 930 tons of pieces of superior quality Iron Tyres.
And about 21 tons new Wagon Iron Tyres, 3'1" outside diameter.

The material is lying at Wari-bunder and Loco. Depot, Parel, where it can be seen on application.

Offers must specify the quantity required of each and the rate per ton weighed over at Wari-bunder.

Delivery will be made by the Company into barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside Wari-Bunder or Wharf.

The offers must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity tendered for, and the person whose Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot before delivery, from time to time; but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st July, 1883.

NOTICES.

THACKER AND CO.'S
HALF-TOLA
NOTE PAPER.

	Rs. a.
Per Packet, 120 sheets	1 0
Envelopes to match, per 100	1 0
Large size paper, per 120 sheets	1 4
Envelopes to match, per 100	1 4

This paper is specially prepared for the HALF ANNA INLAND POSTAGE.

One sheet of paper and one envelope weighing under half tola, being the half anna postage, and 3 sheets of paper and one envelope weighing under half ounce being the 4½ annas overland postage.

VALUE-PAYABLE PARCELS.—To those having no accounts with us, we recommend the VALUE PAYABLE SYSTEM as a great convenience; it not only ensures safe transit (the Post office being responsible for the value of the Parcels), but the trouble of procuring remittances for small sums are avoided.

THACKER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, COPPER PLATE PRINTERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWSAGENTS.

THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE COMMITTEE appointed by H. E. the Governor in Council for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the products of the Bombay Presidency, at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION to be held in Calcutta in December next, will be glad to receive CONTRIBUTIONS of ART-WARE, JEWELLERY, ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, FABRICS, and other articles of adornment or luxury, in order that they may forward the same to Calcutta.

Persons who are desirous of sending articles intended in the first place for exhibition, and afterwards for sale, are requested to communicate, as early as possible, with the undersigned.

The Committee will do everything in their power to show to advantage all articles entrusted to them, and the greatest possible care will be taken of the same as long as they are under the Committee's charge. At the same time exhibitors are requested to note that neither the President, the Committee, nor the Honorary Secretary, will be responsible for any damages arising during transmission, exhibition, detention at Calcutta, or return of goods to Bombay.

Particulars as to description of articles wanted, &c., will be found in the advertisement in the newspapers of the 1st August 1883, or may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 1st August, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF A BRANCH BOOKING OFFICE AT No. 22, PYDONEE, OPPOSITE POLICE STATION.

THE public are advised that on and after the first of August next, a Branch Booking Office will be opened at No. 22, Pydonee, for the booking of first, second, and third class passengers to all stations on this Railway and stations of connected Railways with which through booking arrangements are at present in force.

Passengers purchasing tickets at Pydonee may join the trains at either Bombay Terminus or Byculla, and also at Muajid station, for such trains as stop there, and these tickets will be available on the date of issue and up to the last down train on the day following.

Passengers' Luggage will not be booked at Pydonee, but at the station of departure.

Parcels up to 20 seers in weight will be booked from the Pydonee office to all stations of this Railway and also to any station on Foreign Railways with which this Company have through booking arrangements.

Information as to Trains, Fares, &c., will be afforded by the Clerk in charge of Pydonee office on application.

The Office will be open daily from 8-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m., local time.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the twenty-sixth of July, 1883.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

	Rs. a.
Violins, good, from ... ...Rs. 5 to	20 0
Violins, the best models, from ... „ 25 „	150 0
Violas or Tenor Violins ... „ 35 „	85 0
Violincellos, strong and good tone... „ 80 „	100 0
Double Bass three string machine head... ...	150 0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine... ... „ 10 „	30 0
Anglo-German Concertina best finish, in strong box, with lock and key ... ... „ 15 „	40 0
German Concertinas of the best make. ... ... „ 8 „	12 0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop ... ... „ 16	20 0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones	25 0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones...	30 0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band ... „ 1-8 „	12 0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird ... ... each	1 8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned ... ...each Rs. 1-8 to	10 0

A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.

Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from ... ... „ 4 „	60 0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from... ... ... „ 7 „	20 0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouthpiece, in all keys ... each Annas 8 „	1 0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key ... each	2 8
ambourines, with 6 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter	6 0
Larger Tambourines ... ... each Rs. 7 to	12 0
Professional Tambourines, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch ... ... „ 2 „	3 8
Tigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened, ...per set	2 0
Castanettes, Ebony, ...per set	2 8
Triangles and Strikers ... ... „ 3-8 „	7 0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells, ... per set	3 0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes ... each	0 12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouthpieces and crooks ... ... „ 35 „	50 0
Guitars, with machine heads, stronnly made, Spanish and Panormo shape ... ... „ 25 „	75 0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.

CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Sole Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDIT ON OF PLAYS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the tingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard-markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four notes of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete. Rs. 21, 14, and 16 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PHENYLE.

ONE GALLON MAKES 100 GALLONS OR MORE.
Invaluable for Hospital, Surgical, Medical,
Veterinary and Domestic purposes.
SUPERIOR TO CARBOLIC ACID.
Costs less than four pie per gallon for many Sanitary Purposes.
Cheap, Harmless, Clean, Convenient, Refreshing, Rapid, Effective.
See Testimonials from all parts of the world. (Patented in Europe, America, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand).

Awarded "Especial Merit" Medal by "The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain;" "Premium Diploma" at "International Dairy Fair," New York City; "Diploma" of "New England Agricultural Society," and "Special First Premium" at Pennsylvania State Fair.

Sold in bottles, 5 ozs. As. 8, 10 ozs. Rs. 1 and 32 ozs. Rs. 2-8.

In tins and drums, ½, 1, 2, and 5 gallons.

Rupees	4	7	13	30

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 53, MODY-BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY gave his decision in regard to the summons calling upon the defendants in the suit of Jugmohundas Munguldas *vs.* Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy to show cause why the plaintiff should not be permitted to examine witnesses as to the custom in the Kapole Bania caste of partitioning ancestral property *viva voce* as well as on interrogatories, cross-interrogatories and re-interrogatories:—

His lordship said:—On the 3rd May, 1883, the sitting Judge in chambers, Mr. Justice West, granted a summons at the instance of the plaintiff, calling upon the first defendant to show cause why an order, dated the 4th April, 1882, should not be varied so as that the witnesses to be examined under the commission sent to Sehore, Mows, Koondla, Amreli, Joonagur, Delwada, and Jafferabad in Kattywar, might be examined *viva voce* instead of interrogatories, or so as that the plaintiff might be allowed liberty to cross-examine the witnesses so examined under such commissions *viva voce* either in addition to, or in substitution for, the cross-interrogatories filed in his behalf. A certified copy of a note taken on that day by the learned judge was referred to during the recent argument of the summons before me and in these terms:—"In this case on Mr. Macfarlane's application and the application of Jugmohundas, dated 2nd May, 1883, I grant a summons to show cause why the witnesses under the commission should not be examined *viva voce*. This is done on the understanding that the plaintiff is to make out to the satisfaction of the sitting judge, that matter has arisen since the similar previous application was rejected, which is entirely new, not only in the instance but in the species, otherwise the summons to be dismissed." This suit has been brought by the youngest of three sons against his father and his two elder brothers for a partition of the family estate which is of considerable value, and which he alleges to be ancestral. The first defendant, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, by his written statement denied that the property in his possession was ancestral, and alleged that if the court should hold that there was any ancestral property in his hands the plaintiff was not entitled to partition thereof during his (the first defendant's) lifetime, inasmuch as by the custom and usage of the Gujerati Bania castes and of the Kapoli Bania caste to which he belonged, a son is not entitled to partition of ancestral property in his father's lifetime, and against his father's will, and on the ground that before his ancestors came to reside in Bombay his family was settled in Gogla, a village in Diu, within Portuguese territories in Western India, and that by the custom and usage prevailing in the said territories, a Hindu son cannot enforce partition of ancestral property in the lifetime and against the will of his father; and that his family continued to be governed by the said usage after settling in Bombay. On the 18th February, 1882, the first defendant's solicitors wrote to the plaintiff's solicitors, Messrs. Prescot and Winter, stating that the first defendant was advised it was necessary that the custom and usage mentioned in his written statement should be proved, that the witnesses expected to prove it resided in different parts of Kattywar and other places in Guzerat, where it was proposed to examine them *viva voce* under commission, and requesting to know if they would consent to such commission being issued. That letter not having been answered, further letters were sent on the 23rd February, 6th March, and on the 20th March, in which last letter it was stated that the court would be asked to issue commissions for taking the evidence of the witnesses upon interrogatories. No reply of the above letters having been received from the plaintiff's solicitors, a summons was, on the 23rd March, 1882, obtained on behalf of the first defendant calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the commissions should not issue for the examination of the first defendant's witnesses on interrogatories, cross-interrogatories, and re-interrogatories. No affidavit was filed on behalf of the plaintiff in opposition to such summons, and by a consent order, dated 21st April, 1883, drawn up on reading the affidavit of Damodhar Vishoo-khundass of the 11th April, 1883 (already referred to), and on reading the consent of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, attorneys for the plaintiff and of Messrs. Smith and Frere attorneys for the first defendant, it was ordered by and with such consent as aforesaid that the Commission which, by Judge's order made in this suit on the 4th April, 1882, was ordered to issue to Sehore be proceeded with forthwith as soon as an appointment can be made with the Durbar Commissioner there, and that on such day the plaintiff and the first defendant be prepared to take part therein or otherwise, that the said commission be proceeded with, and evidence there under closed *ex parte*, and in the absence of such one of the said parties to this suit as may be in default, and it was further ordered that as soon as such commission should be closed such of the remainder of the commissions directed by the said order to issue as might be unexecuted, should be held and proceeded with in the order following, namely, Sihore, Mows, Koondla, Amroli, Joonagur, Dewada, and Jaffrabad, and the time for the return of the said Commissions except the Surat Commission be extended to the 12th July, 1883. Such order was signed "we consent for the plaintiff, Macfarlane and Edgelow, plaintiff's attorneys." When cause was shown by Mr. Inverarity on the 12th, and 13th July last on behalf of the first defendant against the summons of the 3rd May last, it was stated by that learned counsel and was not denied that the commissions had then been executed at six out of the nine places to which they were issued. He likewise stated that about eighty witnesses had been examined having, it was said, only a few to be examined at Amreli, Delwada, and Jaffrabad, but in reality only those at Delwada and Jaffrabad remained, as the native gentleman who was appointed to sit under the Commission directed to Amreli which is in the Gaekwar's territory had refused to sit, it being improper for him, a judicial officer of the State, and beneath his dignity to sit in conjunction with the two commissioners, nominated by the plaintiff and the first defendant respectively. It was also stated by the learned counsel for the first defendant that it was only by accident that the Delwada and Jaffrabad commissions have not been executed, the commissioners having objected, and it would seem not without some reason, to be dragged about in the rains in a bullock-cart. Both of these places are on the southern edge of Kattywar, the first a few miles from Diu, and the other thirty or forty miles to the east of it, and both at a considerable distance from the nearest railway. I apprehend that neither of those places could be approached from the sea during the monsoon. A considerable number of affidavits have been filed in support of, and in opposition to the summons of the 3rd May last, including those made by the plaintiff, and three by the first defendant. It appears from the plaintiff's affidavit of the 15th June, 1883 (para. 5), that when on the 28th April, 1882, I discharged the summons of the 18th idem taken out to vary the order of the 4th April by allowing the witnesses under the various commissions to be examined *viva voce*, his counsel Mr. Jardine took a note in these words:—"Bayley J.—I confess I think it would be better to examine *viva voce*. Defendant, however, does not consent. I think under section 623 (the section of the Civil Procedure Code relates to applications for review of judgment) "I have no power to alter my former order on the materials before me, which are the same as before. I have no power or desire to alter the order, so far as the appointment of native judges as commissioners. Defendant undertakes that the commissions shall be executed consecutively, as to names being given it is impossible to give names a fortnight before issue of commissions. Under these circumstances the summons must be discharged." The note taken by the first defendant's counsel, Mr. Inverarity, on that occasion is not substantially different, save that it omits mention of the opening statment that I thought it would be better to examine *viva voce* (see affidavit of the first defendant of 22nd May, 1883, para. 5). So far as my recollecton serves me, I believe that Mr. Jardine's note accurately represents what I said when disposing of the summons. This is somewhat singular that the parties should now be vigorously opposing what in the first instance each was in favour of. In the opening letter of the correspondence between the solicitors the letter of the 18th February, 1882 (exhibit A to the first defendant's affidavit of the 22nd March, 1882), the first defendant's solicitors proposed that the examinations under the commissions should be *viva voce*, and when the order of the 4th April, 1882, was about to be made, Mr. Prescot, on behalf of the plaintiff, objected to the evidence being taken *viva voce* under the commissions on the ground of expense. (Para. 5 of affidavit of the first defendant, of 27th April, 1882, already referred to.) In a work often quoted in the Privy Council—the Law of Evidence in India, Mayne's Hindu Law, section 395, editions of 1878 and 1883, it is stated that the right both of a son and a grandson under Mitakshara law to a partition of moveable and immoveable property in the possession of a father against his consent has now been settled by express decisions in Madras, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, and is assumed to exist equally in Bombay. For the above position, the judgment of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Hurridas in Moro Vishwanath *vs.* Gunesh Vithal, 10 Bombay High Court., 463, is cited. There cannot, I think, be two opinions as to the superiority, as a general rule, of evidence taken *viva voce* over that elicited by interrogatories and cross-interrogatories; and more especially when the existence or non-existence of an alleged custom, depending principally upon specified instances of it, is the point in dispute. In Ramahuksrai Acumul *vs.* Sivamutha Perumal Gethurayer, 14 Morris In. App., the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council say, page 585,—"Their lordships are fully sensible of the importance and justice of giving effect to long-established usages existing in particular districts and families in India, but it is of the essence of special usages, modifying the ordinary law, that they should be ancient and invariable; and it is further essential that they should be established to be so by clear and unambiguous evidence. It is only by means of such evidence that the courts can be assured of their existence, and that they possess the conditions of antiquity, and certainly on which alone their legal title to recognition depends." To the same effect are passages to be found in the judgments of the Bombay High Court delivered by Chief Justice Westropp in Narayen Babajee *vs.* Nana Manober, 7 Bombay H. C., A. C. J., at page 175, and Bhugwandas Tejmal *vs.* Rajmal, 10 Bombay H. C., 211. In the latter case Mr. Justice Westropp, C. J., alludes to a very glaring instance of perjury, which perhaps may be the same as the one referred to by the petitioner in para. 6 of his affidavit of the 28th April, 1882. Sir Michael Westropp in Bombay H. C. Rep. page 261,—"In this country, it is no uncommon experience to find the custom alleged to be that which, for the moment, it is convenient to those who assert its existence that it should then be. I have known the most conflicting customs to be from time to time asserted to exist in one and the same sect. In a contest in the Supreme Court between the two widows of a deceased inhabitant at Kattywar, I expect that a case arose from the general law of nature was upon affidavit sworn to exist in that country. The object of the allegation being to establish the legitimacy of a child born to one of the widows nearly twenty-two months after the death of the husband, the testimony on the part was that twenty-two months was an ordinary period of gestation in Kattywar. We find it necessary to scrutinise evidence of usage closely, and especially to demand specific instances of the custom." The plaintiff, in the affidavits made in support of this application, alleges the existence of certain facts which, he says, tend to show such unfairness, and indeed improper conduct, on the part of the first defendant or his agents as to justify the court in varying the terms of the commissions in the manner sought by the plaintiff. The charges so brought by the plaintiff are denied in the most specific and circumstantial manner in the affidavits filed by and on behalf of the first defendant, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy. The first defendant states that he has never been at any of the places in Kattywar to which commissions have been directed, a fact not denied by the plaintiff, and he says that he has no influence there of any kind. Now, the agents that would be sent to collect evidence would necessarily have to make inquiries, and the judicial officers in Kattywar to whom the commissions were directed only consented to sit in their private capacity and not as officers of the Native States, and they declined to issue summonses to the witnesses for the first defendant's agents were desirous of examining as witnesses. The plaintiff, too, was quite a stranger in those places, and he detailed to agents when addressing those afterwards examined before the Commissioners, would doubtless seek to present the case in the most favourable manner: but that the first defendant, or his agents, made any false representations, or suborned the evidence of persons afterwards called as witnesses, is directly denied by the affidavits, and is to my mind extremely improbable. Then there would, I think, be considerable difficulty in the case after case examined before the Commissioners to see beforehand the official translation into Gujeratee of the interrogatories and cross-interrogatories which were to be administered to them. It would enable the plaintiff to think over the points and come better prepared than if they knew little or nothing of what questions were going to be put to them. The first defendant admits that his agents did circulate printed copies of the report in the *Bombay Samachar* of the hearing before Sir Charles Sargent, when the plaintiff's application for leave to sue *in forma pauperis* was opposed by the first defendant; but it is very doubtful if the report was an accurate account of what passed in court, and that the same was only circulated in self-defence, and to neutralize, if possible, the mischief alleged to have been caused by false reports previously circulated by the plaintiff and those with him, to the prejudice of the first defendant, in regard to the circumstances under which the plaintiff averred that he had left his father's house, and in respect of the treatment which the plaintiff alleged he had received at his father's hands. I see nothing objectionable in the course thus pursued by the first defendant's agents, or in the publication of the letter of the 29th December, 1877, from the plaintiff's brother-in-law, Hurjeevandas, to the first defendant. That letter did not contain a free and true expression of his own sentiments. Statements, however, made by a son and a son-in-law, who, after a quarrel with the father and father-in-law, have left his house, and made with a view of justifying their own conduct in the eyes of the world, must be received with extreme caution. The letter in question appears to have been in the handwriting of Hurjeevandas—so at least Mr. Inverarity stated; a statement which was not denied,—and considering the status which the defendant occupies as the chief or head of his caste, a position of character which he possesses as a very intelligent and highly honourable and respected member of the native community in Bombay, and who for many years was virtually the representative of the native community in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, I don't think he would have allowed his agents to have made such document public unless he had been thoroughly convinced that the letter was a genuine one, and that it fairly represented the feelings of the writer at the time it was written. The Shihore and Surat episodes, now that the commissions to those places have been closed, can, for the purposes of the present application, only be used as instances of what the plaintiff alleges, but in my opinion has not proved to be unfair conduct on the part of his father, and the agents employed by him, in connection with the alleged attempts to influence witnesses to be examined under the commission. It is unnecessary to state in detail the facts charged on the one hand and directly denied on the other hand relating to what is said by the plaintiff to have taken place at Shihore and Surat. No doubt the Shihore Mahajans were anxious, as indeed every well-wisher of the family must be, that this costly dispute should be amicably settled, and they, I think, to their credit, strangers as they had been to both parties, that they so expressed themselves. Then the alleged attempt by the defendant's agents to influence the proprietor and editor of the Surat newspaper in favour of the defendant is most positively and circumstantially denied, and I cannot upon these affidavits say that such charge has been satisfactorily proved. Mr. Taylor, who appeared in support of the summons, stated that the present application was not an endeavour to review the order of the 4th April, 1882, but that he wanted that the plaintiff should, in addition, have the benefit of putting viva voce questions to the first defendant's witnesses in cross-examination, to put such additional questions which he said would be necessary for the elucidation of the matters in dispute. With the experience derived from the evidence given under the six already executed commissions, the plaintiff and his legal advisers can easily frame such additional cross-interrogatories as they may think necessary to ascertain whether the alleged custom is real, and the custom relied on by the first defendant exist or does it not?" There remain, it was said during the argument, only a few witnesses to be examined, and I see no reason why their evidence should not be taken in the same manner as that of the persons who have already been examined. The plaintiff, in his affidavit of the 2nd May, 1883, on which the present summons was granted, said that in the affidavit made by him in support of the judge's summons of the 18th April, 1882, to vary the order of the 4th April, 1882, he had objected to the examination under commissions on interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, on the grounds (amongst others)—(1) That such mode of examination was superficial; (2) that the evidence obtained thereunder would be unsatisfactory; (3) that it would lead to and facilitate perjury, and tampering with witnesses; and (4) that in Kattywar, where the status and character of the people were, as he said, lower than elsewhere, such a mode of examination would be dangerous to his interests, and open to grave objections. Mr. Trajbee admitted that some of the arguments now used were used in April, 1882, but he said not all. He said that now we had facts to go upon. The things which were apprehended as likely to happen had happened, and that the fears of the plaintiff and of his advisers had been verified. As already stated, I think that the charges of misconduct and of undue influence brought against the first defendant and his agents have not been substantiated. The reasons put forth existed in April, 1882, of which a substantial one was that of expense, the court by its order of the 28th day of that month declined to vary the order of the 4th April, 1882. Those reasons still exist, and have not been displaced by the facts alleged on one side, but denied and disproved on the other in the affidavits filed in support of, and in opposition to, the present application. On the merits, therefore, I am of opinion that the summons of the 3rd May, 1883, ought not to be made absolute. There are, however, other grounds which, in my opinion, would justify the court in discharging that summons. First, it was only granted by Mr. Justice West on the understanding that the plaintiff was to make out to the satisfaction of the sitting judge that matter had arisen since the similar previous application had been rejected which was entirely new, not only in the instance, but in the species; otherwise the summons was to be dismissed. As the certified copy of the note taken by the learned judge was evidently incorrect, containing as it did the word "matters" in the plural, immediately followed by the verb "has" in the singular, I referred it to Mr. Justice West with a request that he would kindly correct it. This he has done, and has, moreover, courteously informed me that by "instance" and "species" he meant to say that a new instance of a matter of and the same kind that was brought before the judge when he made the previous order of refusal (*i. e.* the order of 28th April, 1882), was not to be a ground for a different order now; but that a new matter, of a kind that had not arisen when that order was made, might be brought forward as a ground for the different order now sought; in short, new matter of the same kind was not to be relied on, while new matter of a different kind might be, as not having previously been considered. Now, the same objections to the examination of witnesses upon interrogatories and cross-interrogatories that were urged in April, 1882, and in proof whereof certain alleged instances of improper conduct on the part of the first defendant and his agents have been urged in support of the present summons, based upon allegations of fact which the court does not consider to have been proved. If any matter of a different kind has been brought forward, it is that which the court can neither believe nor act upon. Next, the circumstances now relied on were well known to the plaintiff and his legal advisers prior to the 10th or 12th February last, on which day the Shihore commission was adjourned, and which commission was not resumed until the 7th April, and therefore did nothing for more than two months to bring the matter before the court, and then by the order of the 21st April, 1883, which was consented to by the plaintiff and his solicitors, it was ordered that the Shihore commission should be finished, and when that had been concluded that such of the remainder of the commissions directed by the order of the 4th April, 1882, as were unexecuted, should be held and proceeded with in the manner in the alternatories and cross-interrogatories. It is clear, therefore, that with a full knowledge, as he possesses now, of what he considers to be the imperfections of that mode of examination, he consented that the rest of the commissions should be executed in precisely the same manner. A consent order cannot, generally speaking, be varied without the consent of all the parties who consented to it, and if this summons were made absolute, there would, as Mr. Inverarity pointed out, be two inconsistent orders in force at the same time, viz., the consent order of April 21, 1883, and this order. Lastly, the order of 4th April, 1882, was made under the provisions of Chapter 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and by Section 588 no appeal lay from such order. It might, however, by Section 623 be reviewed by the court which made it, but such order must, by the Indian Limitation Act of 1871, schedule 2, No. 162, be made within twenty days from the date of such order. Application to review was, in fact, made by the summons of April 18, 1883, and having by the order of April 28, 1882, been rejected, the provisions of Section 629 apply, which say, "An order of the court for rejecting the application shall be final," and "no application for review an order passed on review, or on application for a review, shall be entertained." For the above reasons, I am of opinion that the plaintiff is not entitled to ask for the variation of the order of April 4, 1882, which he now seeks, and that the summons of the 3rd May, 1883, must be discharged. The costs of, and incidental to, this application and order should not, I think, be borne by the plaintiff, but must be costs in the cause, or such costs be taxed as if this were a long-cause, and I certify that this was a proper case in which to employ counsel.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A SUIT BY THE LONDON BANK.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* NARAYEN DHONDOBA.

MR. STERLING and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. Badroodin, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, for the defendant, a bookkeeper in the employ of Messrs. Harvey and Sabhapuity. The plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that the receipt and release obtained by the defendant from them were null and void, that the defendant be ordered to pay to them Rs. 4,300 and interest thereon, and Rs. 500 costs of a former suit brought by the plaintiffs, less Rs. 1,500 received from the defendant.

Mr. Starling opened the pleadings in the case. The plaint stated that the plaintiffs' agent filed a suit in the court in March, 1881, to recover the amount of Rs. 4,300, with interest. In April, 1881, when the suit came on for hearing, the defendant produced his petition and schedule filed in the Insolvency Debtors' Court, and a decree was passed against him, with costs. Subsequently the plaintiffs' agent, on the faith of the defendant's schedule and a schedule annexed to a declaration previously made by defendant before the plaintiffs' agent, compromised the debt for Rs. 1,900, and in June, 1881, gave the defendant a release and receipt in full discharge of all demands. The defendant subsequently withdrew his petition and schedule. The plaintiffs' agent had lately discovered that the two schedules above referred to were false and fraudulent in many material particulars, and in his assets valuable property omitted to include Bundhun, situated at Monje Colegaum in the talooka of Alibaug, as well as other goods and jewels. The plaintiffs charged that the defendant, by his misrepresentations, fraudulently induced them to compromise the debt, and submitted that the release and receipt ought to be cancelled.

The defendant, in his written statement, submitted that the plaintiffs, having already obtained a decree against him, ought not to be allowed to proceed with this suit on the same causes of action. The allegations and misrepresentations contained in the plaint, he said, were false and groundless; and he denied that he induced the plaintiffs to compromise the alleged debt by fraud or misrepresentation. The compromise was made after the plaintiffs had made full inquiry into the circumstances and position of the defendant, and not upon the faith of the defendant's schedules as alleged. It was upon the faith of the compromise, and not otherwise, that the plaintiffs gave the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,500, and withdrew his petition and the schedule; and he submitted that the plaintiffs, having obtained the full benefit of the compromise, were not now entitled to set it aside.

The hearing of the case is being proceeded with.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

EDWARD WILKIN *vs.* RICHARD A. R. SKIPSEY.

THERE was no appearance for either party when the case was called on to-day; and it was accordingly dismissed.

AUGUST 1.

(Before Mr. Justice WEST and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

PECULIAR PRACTICE OF STORING GRAIN IN PITS.

DULABH DWARKA *vs.* KUSSUR VUNDRAWAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Baker, District Judge of Ahmedabad, given in September, 1881, against the plaintiff and appellant. Mr. Telang, with Mr. Nagindas, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Vicajee, with Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, for the defendant and respondent.

The plaintiff first brought a suit in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka and Gogha to recover Rs. 1,328-15-6 from the defendant. He alleged that his father, the defendant, and the defendant's father purchased, in a partnership transaction, 808 maunds of jowari, of the value of Rs. 590, and stored it from 1841 to 1847 in a pit situated in defendant's house. The purchase money was paid by the plaintiff's father, and it was agreed between the partners that when the pit should be opened and the jowari sold, the sale proceeds should be first applied to the payment of the purchase money, and that the profit or loss should be borne by the defendant to the extent of three-fourths to the plaintiff and one-fourth to defendant. No attempt was made to open the pit for some years, owing to prices being low. In 1877 the price of jowari was unfavourable. Until the grain was sold neither partner could claim a greater right to the partnership property. They took a joint risk of there being a loss; and one partner could not, therefore, before the pit was opened, claim more than one form suggested to the House different modes in which, as they have thought, an escape was to be found from the many difficulties attending this subject, but our recommendations have received in any case little approval of the House; and of course it will rest with those—(Ministerial cheers)—whose advice has been accepted by the House to act upon the information which have given. (Hear, hear.)

Sir S. Northcote—We may pretty clearly understand from the language of the letter that Mr. Bradlaugh's intention is to come before the House as he did two years ago, and to administer the oath to himself. "Since the death of which he did on that occasion. I need not remind the House that his proceeding on that occasion met with the censure of the House; and unquestionably, if the House has already determined that it will not allow Mr. Bradlaugh to go through the form of taking the oath, the House could not sit by and allow such a taking of the oath as that would be. That being so, I apprehend that from the notice we have received we may expect that our proceedings will be interrupted at some uncertain period, and that we shall be called upon to act with reference to what is in the nature of a scandal in the proceedings of this House. (Hear, hear.) I have always endeavoured, when I have had to propose anything with regard to Mr. Bradlaugh, to confine myself to the least that was absolutely necessary, and on the last occasion of his presenting himself and tendering himself to take the oath in the manner in which other members take it, and when the House decided that he should not be permitted to go through the form, I did not think it necessary to make any further motion, because I assumed that Mr. Bradlaugh, whatever his opinion might be, would bow to the order of the House, and would not put us to any further inconvenience so long as that order was in force. It appears that is not his intention, and that it is necessary for us to take some steps for the protection of the order of the House. It is impossible to expect that the great bulk of members should be here at all times and at all hours when Mr. Bradlaugh might present himself, and I can therefore see no other course than to make a motion similar to that which I did two years ago, which protected the House from the intrusion of Mr. Bradlaugh until he has given an assurance that it is not his intention to intrude. (Opposition cheers.) In a spirit, therefore, entirely of what I may call self-defence on the part of the House, and for the preservation of its order, which, I think, is threatened to be disturbed, I make a motion in the same terms as on the former occasion: "That the Serjeant-at-Arms do remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House till he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House."

Mr. Labouchere—I wish to ask, Sir, whether the right hon. gentleman is in order in making this motion without notice.

The speaker.—I understand that the right hon. gentleman makes the motion on the ground that it is a question of privilege. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Northampton declares his intention to disregard the orders of the House, and it therefore becomes a question of urgency on the part of the House to decide what is to be done. (Hear, hear.)

The Speaker then put the resolution in the following form:—"That the Sergeant-at-Arms do exclude Mr. Bradlaugh from the House till he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House."

Sir S. Northcote.—Are you satisfied, Sir, that the word "precincts" is not necessary?

The Speaker.—I stated on the former occasion when this motion was passed by the House, that if Mr. Bradlaugh attempted to force himself within the doors of the House, I should take upon myself, having regard to the terms of the resolution, to give directions to the Serjeant, if he should attempt it, that he should be excluded by force. (Hear, hear.) The House approved of that course, and I presume it would support it again. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Labouchere—I am one of those who rightly or wrongly, believe that a member elected by a constituency derives his right from the constituency to go through all the forms at the table necessary for him to take his seat in the House. I have said that, to let the House know that I shall be obliged to challenge a decision of the House on the resolution of the right hon. gentleman. I think it is hard to say that Mr. Bradlaugh is not to take his seat, having been duly elected, and that owing to that election the constituency is to be punished by not being represented by the number of members the Constitution gives to it. I shall not detain the House, but I feel it my duty to divide on the question. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided—

For Sir S. Northcote's resolution..	232
Against	65—167

Mr. Newdegate asked if Sir S. Northcote would move that the resolution which had just been adopted should be made a standing order.

Sir S. Northcote—I wish, in the first place, to ask you, Sir, whether it is competent to me to make that motion. (No.)

The Speaker.—The question is one of great importance, and it is not for me to strain the power of this House. At the same time, as this question affects the political rights of a member of the House, I should say that it would not be competent to move that the resolution be made a standing order. (Hear, hear.)

The London papers of July 11 announce that "In accordance with directions from the Speaker, Mr. Bradlaugh will hereafter be prevented from entering the House of Commons and taking his seat under the gallery or elsewhere. He will, however, continue to enjoy the privileges of the reading rooms, the library, and the refreshment rooms."

BENGAL.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CALCUTTA PORT.—A large party of engineers, including Mr. Levinge, Colonel Hancock, Director-General of State Railways, Mr. Duff Bruce, Mr. Bradford Leslie, Mr. Franklin Prestage, Colonel De Bourlel, and Mr. F. Schiller proceeded by special train to Port Canning and Diamond Harbour on Monday, with the object of considering the various proposals for relieving the block of trade-traffic in Calcutta.—*Englishman.*

THE WRECK OF THE COCHIN.—It may be a satisfaction to many to know that this wreck, which has so long impeded a portion of the channel near Hugli Point, has at last been successfully blown up by the Torpedo party under Lieutenant Randol. The party returned to town on Monday after completing the mining operations connected with the destruction of the wreck.—*Englishman.*

GREAT ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY BY GIRLS.—On Wednesday night, the 25th ult., a very heavy theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 85,000, was committed in the house of Prince Khurshed Qudr Iskander Alli Mirza, otherwise Sultan Sahib Bahadoor, at Moorshedabad, by two young girls, viz., Noor Khanum and Mijwain, aged 14 and 10 respectively. They absconded from the premises at 10 p.m. with the two boxes containing the valuables, which belonged to Sultan Begum, mother of Sultan Sahib. The police authorities were immediately informed of the loss, and search is now being made in almost every part of the city; but no trace has yet been discovered of the whereabouts of the girls or the jewel-boxes. Shaher Banoo Begum, or Sufri Begum, as she is commonly called, will sustain a very heavy loss. There is great agitation in the city, and Prince Iskander Ali Mirza has promised to pay a reward of Rs. 500 to any person who may give such information as will lead to the arrest of the girls, and the recovery of the articles. Besides the above reward a perpetual annuity of Rs. 60 will be given to the man giving such information as will lead to their arrest. Noor Khanum and Mijwain, the burglars, are quite strangers to the place. They came with Shaher Banoo Begum Sahiba from Purnea.—*Statesman.*

WIDOW MARRIAGE IN CALCUTTA.—A widow marriage has taken place in a highly respectable Hindu family connected with one of the highest families in Calcutta. It is stated that on Saturday, the 21st instant, the widow daughter of Babu Bama Churn Nag, B.L., Zemindar, Arbelia, and granddaughter of Babu Joykissen Bose, grandson of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur, was married to Babu Bepinbehari Mitter, son of the late Babu Rajkissen Mitter, Zemindar, Burdwan. The ceremony was attended by many respectable Brahmins and Kayasthas, including the grandsons of Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur. The girl, who became a widow within six months of her first marriage, is now fourteen years of age. The marriage of the widow was performed according to the rites enjoined in the Hindu Sastras under Vidyasagara's Widow Marriage Act. We have always been in favour of the marriage of child-widows, and we hope orthodox opinion will gradually rally round this most urgent reform, which is after all in consonance with the injunctions of the Sastras. Reform like fashion descends. If a few respectable families like the one under notice set the example, there will be no difficulty in the way of the reform.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

THE PAIKPARA JEWELLERY CASE.—The Subordinate Judge of Alipore, Baboo Bulloram Mullick, gave judgment on July 30 in the case of Mayne, Hamilton and Co. *versus* Krishna Pershad Ghose Rai. The suit was brought for the recovery of Rs. 17,286, on the grounds that, between the 19th September and 24th December, 1881, plaintiffs sold to their then partner, defendant, at their shop at Calcutta various articles of jewellery and precious goods at their ordinary prices to the extent of Rs. 18,536 as per bill and vouchers filed, and that defendant, in consequence of the purchase of said goods, had only paid to plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,300, leaving the above sum of Rs. 17,286 as the balance due and payable to plaintiffs at once. The defence was that defendant was a minor. The Court, after taking time to consider its decision, held that, under the section quoted above, defendant's mother having been appointed guardian, he was a minor, not having attained the age of 21.

Mr. Bonnaud then applied on behalf of the plaintiffs for leave to amend the plaint so as to bring the case under Section 53 of the Procedure Code, the debt having been contracted by a misrepresentation on the part of the defendant, who could not have obtained the goods if he had not represented to the plaintiffs that he was of age. It was clear from the evidence of Mr. Remfry, that defendant had obtained the jewellery by representing that he was of age. Mr. Remfry had a few days ago in the House of Lords how, when in 1875 I proposed to those colonies a joint contribution towards the expenses consequent on the annexation of Fiji, my proposal was declined; and how, shortly afterwards, applying the same principles to the case of New Guinea, I found myself unable to recommend to the Crown that far larger undertaking, when unaided by those who were primarily interested in it. But able to contrary opinion which I thought necessary in 1875 have now been amply met; the Australian colonies are willing to bear, not a portion, but the whole of the cost, while wisely leaving to the Home Government the administration of the territory taken or proclaimed, whatever it may be. The responsibilities which we are invited to assume are tentative in kind and moderate in amount, and little more is asked of us than the exercise of that power which we already officially disclaim. Believing, therefore, as I do, that the time has come when it is prudent and right to act, I desire to urge the Government to consent to the inevitable and, above all, to consent to it graciously."—

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. BRADLAUGH, who addressed a large meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne on July 9, announced that he had sent the following letter to Mr. Gladstone:—

"Sir,—In accordance with the requirements of my constituents, I beg respectfully to inform you that I shall, in compliance with the law, as an early date take my seat for the borough of Northampton. In doing this, I shall claim to disregard the order of the House made this Session, as being, to use the words of George Grenville, in the teeth of the law, and therefore null, and void. I am confirmed in this view by the judgment of Mr. Justice Field, in the suit brought by myself against Mr. Erskine, when in answer to my hypothesis that the House of Commons had passed a resolution forbidding me to take the oath, his lordship said that he could not assume that the House would do an act which in itself would be flagrantly wrong. As the Parliamentary Oaths Act (1866) and the Standing Orders of the House make no other provision than that the oath shall be taken and subscribed in manner therein prescribed, I beg to inform you that I shall so take and subscribe the oath in the manner binding upon my conscience. When I so took and subscribed the oath on the 21st February, 1882, I sought to obtain the opinion of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice as to the legality of the oath so taken by me, but the Court refused to allow a friendly action to be argued or tried. If any legal decision could be obtained, or if the House would discharge me from the services it by force prevents me performing, so that a new writ would be issued, I should be relieved from the painful necessity of finding myself once more in collision with the House; but I cannot and must not passively permit my constituents to be robbed of the voice and vote to which they have a constitutional right.—I have the honour to be, &c., C. Bradlaugh."

In answer to this letter he had received the following communication, under the date of the 6th of July:—"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone to acquaint you that he received and has, this morning, laid before the Queen your letter of yesterday favoured him has duly reached him, and he will to-morrow make known to his colleagues the receipt of it.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, E. W. Hamilton."—A resolution condemning the action of the House of Commons with reference to the representation of Northampton was carried, and Mr. Bradlaugh said he would take his seat within three weeks.

In the House of Commons the next day, Sir S Northcote, rising amid some cheers from the Opposition, said—I have a question to put to the right hon. gentleman opposite with reference to a letter which appears in several newspapers this morning purporting to be addressed by Mr. Bradlaugh to him.

I wish to ask the right hon. gentleman whether he has received such a letter, and if he has what course he proposes to take upon it? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone—I received on Friday a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh which I conclude is the same as printed in one or two papers. I am glad, Sir, that the question of the right hon. gentleman has given me the opportunity of placing the House in possession of this information. Her Majesty's Government have in their power which I thought necessary in 1875 have now been amply met; the Australian colonies are willing to bear, not a portion, but the whole of the cost, while wisely leaving to the Home Government the administration of the territory taken or proclaimed, whatever it may be. The responsibilities which we are invited to assume are tentative in kind and moderate in amount, and little more is asked of us than the exercise of that power which we already officially disclaim. Believing, therefore, as I do, that the time has come when it is prudent and right to act, I desire to urge the Government to consent to the inevitable and, above all, to consent to it graciously."—

MADRAS.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 21st to the 27th ultimo, 4 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 385 Hindus, and 26 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 333 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 274. The deaths are thus classified, 50 from small-pox, 4 from measles, 81 from fever, 17 from dysentery, 26 from diarrhœa, 1 from cholera, and 145 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 43·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 35·9 per 1,000 per annum.

WAR EXCITEMENT IN COLUMBIA.

A PANAMA telegram, dated the 16th ultimo, says: "[illegible] excitement has been caused in the interior [illegible] offered the Colombian Consul in [illegible] Ventimilla's villages. The [illegible] went to the general [illegible] article:—

[illegible] at Ambato in 1868 against Colombians passed without chastisement. So did that at Riobamba. The insults received by our Minister yet cover with a blush the whole people of Colombia. Now crime is reaching a higher pinnacle, and Colombia is openly flogged through her Consul in Guayaquil. A burst of indignation is heard throughout the republic loud as the roaring of the sea when driven to fury. War! yes, war! We demand it! We want it! Blood only avenges such insults. If our Government continues its present course of diplomacy the whip which is now laid on its back will be converted into insulting slaps on the face. Is it necessary that the press should arouse our public men to the duty of heeding what is passing under the shadow of Chimborazo? It appears impossible. We must not only chastise. We must avenge. In Ecuador all are not equally guilty. Let Congress say the word, and we will all fly to plant liberty in that country of dictators, friars and cowls."

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

SEVERAL provincial journals devoted to the Bonapartist cause publish the following note, which is thought to be inspired by Prince Napoleon himself. It should be understood that the "editor" referred to in the first few words is M. Paul de Cassagnac who has lately advocated a peculiar line of conduct. The note runs thus:—"For the last two days the editor of the *Pays*, who has only the right to speak in the name of the Prince, in every case like the expected death of the Comte de Chambord, to engage the Bonapatist party in a policy subversive of the principles always honoured and defended by the Napoleons. Now, more than ever, it is important to array these principles against the coalition of Royalists of all sorts and shades. We think it well to recall on this occasion the declarations made by Prince Napoleon in his manifesto of January 15, when he wrote: "Since the death of which he did on that occasion. I need not remind the House that his proceeding on that occasion met with the censure of the House; and unquestionably, if the House has already determined that it will not allow Mr. Bradlaugh to go through the form of taking the oath, the House could not sit by and allow such a taking of the oath as that would be. That being so, I apprehend that from the notice we have received we may expect that our proceedings will be interrupted at some uncertain period, and that we shall be called upon to act with reference to what is in the nature

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 3.

THERE is no change in the leading London Stock Exchange Securities. French Rentes are quoted at 109¼ ex.-Coupon. Money remains unaltered. Oriental Bank Shares, £11 10s. ; Chartereds, £23 ; Mercantiles, £15 10s. ; and Hongkongs, £59 10s.

A payment of about £100,000 into the Bank of England is advised. The Bank's Returns for the week ending on Wednesday last show the following changes, namely, a decrease in the reserve of £100,000 ; and a reduction in the bills discounted of £300,000. The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is the same as that of the previous week, say 44 per cent.

In the General Produce Markets, Rapeseed closes strong, with buyers of Calcutta 75 per cent. bold Yellow ex.-Warehouse at 56s. per quarter. There is no change in Linseed or Wheat.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is quieter without any alteration in the quotations.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed strong for Americans ; Surats and arrivals quieter. Sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales Surats. Middling Uplands has advanced 1-16d., the closing price being 5⅞d. ; there is no change in the other spot prices. From New York a rise of 1-16 cent. is advised in the price of ready Mid-Uplands, but "futures" for the month of November are 2 points lower, the respective quotations being 10 1-16d. and 10·91 cents. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883.	1882.	1881.
Total receipts up to Wednesday.	5,921,000	4,630,400	5,721,600
Thursday's receipts	1,000	500	3,100
Total since 1st Sept.	5,922,000	4,630,900	5,724,700

EXCHANGE has been very quiet, but on the whole steady, and rates are much on a par with those current yesterday. For forward delivery during this year there is a seller of Telegraphic transfer at 1s 7 7-16d. with the option of demand at 1s. 7 15-32d. For early next year 1s. 7¾d. still remains the rate for telegraphic remittances. The feeling in Calcutta is rather stronger with telegraphic at 1s. 7 13-32d., and six months' Credits at 1s. 7 15-16d. The transactions reported here during the day are of a limited character :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 15-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer.....	1s. 7 13-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7¾d.
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 7 23-32d. to 1s. 7¾d.
France, 3 months' sight	2·48½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker and declining. 4 per cent., Rs. 98⅞ to Rs. 98 15-16 ; 4½ per cents., Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—Colaba Land and Port Cannings have recovered to Rs. 830 and Rs. 342½ respectively. With the exception of a few Bombay Cottons and New Indians sold at the respective rates of Rs. 835 and Rs. 231½ per share, there is little doing in Press Securities. Mill shares are buoyant, and business has been done at increased rates in Alliances at Rs. 960 ; Albert Edwards at Rs. 555 ; Bombay Uniteds at Rs. 1,050 ; Dhurrumseys at Rs. 720 ; Empress at Rs. 895 ; Gordons at Rs. 810 ; Hindostans at Rs. 1,165 ; Hydrabads at Rs. 1,300 ; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,230 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,125 ; Mahaluxmis at Rs. 1,000 ; Morarjees at Rs. 1,585 ; Orientals at Rs. 772½ ; Soonderdas at Rs. 1,010, Southern Indias at Rs. 550 ; Western Indias at Rs. 1 070 ; and Framjee Petits at Rs. 960. Bombay and Burmah Trading shares are in strong demand at Rs. 3,925 for the original and Rs. 775 for the new issue. A few Treacher and Co.'s shares were sold at Rs. 1,140 each.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the stronger nature of Home advices, there is no marked improvement in the demand here, the only transactions reported being for one or two parcels of "good" Julgaum at Rs. 156 per candy. The feeling, however, is steadier, although there is no change in prices. We quote :—

		Per candy.
Machine-ginned Broach,	.....	Rs. 175
Comrawuttee,	Fine	..... none.
Do.	F. G.	..... „ 162
Do.	Good	..... „ 156-157
Do.	F. G. F.	..... „ 149
Dhollera,	Fine	..... none.
Do.	F. G.	..... „ 162
Do.	Good	..... „ 156-157
Do.	F. G. F.	..... „ 143
Bengal	Good	..... „ 134
Wagurns	Good	..... „ 152
Do.	F. G. F.	..... „ 148
Dharwar Sawginned, Good		..... „ 161
Compta		..... „ 140

LINSEED is in improved request, and some business has taken place at the rate of Rs. 5-11 per cwt.

RAPESEED is strong in sympathy with home advices, and as stocks at the bunders are limited, prices both for Guzerat and Cawnpore have risen Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12 and Rs. 7-4 to 7-5 per cwt. respectively.

WHEAT continues quiet, and the business being transacted is of a retail character. The reopening of the railway lines is daily bringing in fresh supplies, and prices are falling in consequence, but they are still above the level of the home markets. We quote :—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 32½ to Rs. 33 ; Yellow, Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28 ; Luskari, Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½ ; Catha, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ per candy.

FREIGHTS.—The tone is rather better, although there is little or no change in the quotations. 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. for Steamers, and 22s. 6d. for Wheat and 27s. 6d. for Cotton ; Antwerp, 27s. 6d. For open Charters to U. K. or Continent, September loading, 32s. 6d. is still asked.

IMPORTS.—The markets are closed, this being the last day of the native month.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	5p.ct.	711½
Bank of Bengal	42,000 500	all	5 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	4 do.	640
HONGKONG BANKS.	£ £	£		
Agra Bank	10,000 100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,330 — 250	12½	5 do.	96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,110
Akola Press Co	85	750	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	15p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,125
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	405
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Borar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 75	610
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press.	200	500	500	...	835
Carnac Press Co	500	1,500	1,500	50	1,215
Dustoors P. & G. Co...	500	300	all	30	2.5
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,370
Fort Press Co	150	625	5,00	350 p.a.	2375
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.a.	64
Mazanar Manfg. Co ..	600	250	250	...	330
Morvadi Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	1075
New Indian Press	2,400	125	12	Rs. 30	2314
Prince of W. Press ..	500	.....	500	100	675
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	545
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Seasons Press Co	300	0	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	150	0		60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.	1,000	500	500	...	505
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	8 p.c.	143
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	12½ p.c.	560
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	100	Rs. 30	960
Bhownagur Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	1,050
Bombay United	200	0	500	...	410
Budhrani & Co., Ltd.	1,000		100		41
Central India S. & W. Company		500	500	Rs. 30	750
Coorla Mills	2,500	50	1,000	Rs. 35	900
Dawn Mills	800	2,000	all	21	720
D. Spinning	3,000	500	all	Rs. 25	885
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,130	125	Rs125	...	215
Do. new shares	....	125	100	20	670
Golam Baloo S. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	810
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,165
Hindostan	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700				
Imperial Cotton Mills Company		500	500	...	530
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,230
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1065
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,125
Khatao Mackanzie	1,000				
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.		100	100	...	125 xd
Madras United	3,500	1,000	1,000	150 p.a.	3 1 0
Mahalukshmi	350	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,000
Manockjee Petit's	650	1,000	all	Rs. 55	1,445
Manockjee Spinning Co.	2,500	250	25	10 p. c.	1221
Manajon Spinning Co.	5,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,585
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,060
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,090
New Great Eastern	1,400	625	62.	Rs. 20	774½
Oriental	4,000	400	400	Rs. 14	375
Overall S. W. Co. Ld.	2,600				
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,800	500	50	35	330
Samoona S. & W. Co. ..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1 400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,205 xd
Soonderdas	700	1,000	1,00	Rs. 4	1,01
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 2.	Rs. 20	550
Victoria Mills	550	1,00.	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Western India S. & M. Company		1,000	1,00	Rs. 25	1,070
People of India S. & W. Co	1,200	250			200
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	960

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,400	2,925	Rs. 25	830
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1	1,400	Rs. 13	342½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ld	3,000	100	1,000	Rs. 40	505
Bountay Jaw Mills	100	1,00	90	100	Rs. 5	116 107
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1118	1	30	1,500	270	3,925
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	300	...	...	775
Do. New Shares		5				
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	3,00	50	3,000	200	3,600 xd
Bombay Municipal Bonds		20	75	..	6 p.ct.	109 83
Cash Bazaar	1,500	10				
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Associations		0		10	10 p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind	5,000	0		5	..	1½
Khinray Co., Limited	42,000	0	10	100	..	70
Kamgachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	0				
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	90 p. a.		300
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	20	175	..		293
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	5	50	3 p.ct.		20
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	20	50	5 p.ct.		50
Oriental Loan Association	4,000	20	20	10 p.ct.		20½
Poisons of Wales Fire Assurance	25	1,00	1,000	Rs. 10		1,400
Ripon Steel Mfg. Co. Ld.	30,000	A	10	..		21
Do. do.	1,000	100	100	all	14 p.ct.	60
Soundy & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	25	Rs. 1	139
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,000	25	all	Rs. 11		204
Tramway & Co., Ld.	2,000	20	all		15	1,140
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100				375
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000		20	..		nil.

SHIPPING.

(SHIPPING NEWS will be found to-day on page 2).

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

his is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c, being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other. *.* "AGENTS WANTED."

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. VOLWAERTS and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.
Plain square Piano.....Rs. 33 per month or Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .. „ 36 „ or „ 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .. „ 6 „ or „ 1,375
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting, to be held on the 18th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may be forwarded to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, the 15th August. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

PETER PETERSON, M.A.,
University Registrar.
University Library, 30th July, 1883.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

AT the MEETING of the COMMITTEE NOMINATED by GOVERNMENT for the purpose of ensuring an adequate representation of the PRODUCES of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY at [illegible] Calcutta in December next, it was RESOLVED that to enable the Committee to defray all expenses that might be incurred in procuring and sending exhibits to Calcutta, in employing Agents, and generally in carrying out the objects for which the Committee were appointed by Government, a SUBSCRIPTION LIST BE OPENED to which the Community generally, European and Native, be invited to subscribe ; and that the subscriptions be paid into an account to be kept with the BANK OF BOMBAY in the names of JAMES THORBURN, Esq., DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esq., and SORABJEE SHAPURJEE BENGALI, Esq., to be operated upon by them.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will accordingly be received by the BANK OF BOMBAY, where an account has been opened in the names of these gentlemen.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 31st July, 1883.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

FREYER—July 29, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Surgeon P. J. Freyer, M. D., Bengal Medical Service, of a son.
RITCHIE—July 29, at Cuddalore, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. H. Ritchie, of a son.
TINLING—July 30, at Mhow Central India, the wife of Major Tinling, Bombay Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

VENIS—DE HOXAR—July 30, at Benares, Arthur Venis, to Emma Catherine, daughter of C. F. F. de Hoxar.

DEATHS.

DURNING—July 30, at Badnaira, East Berars, Norah Anne, the beloved wife of J. A. Durning, and third surviving daughter of the late J. W. O'Connell, Sub-Engineer P. W. D., of Sattara. Deeply regretted.
KAY—July 29, at Dinacore, Anniebella Emily, daughter of William Kay, of Broomfield, Agt., B.B., and late of the H. E. I. Co.'s service.
O'CONNELL—July 3, at Badnaira, East Berars, at his sister's residence, James William, the only surviving son of the late J. W. O'Connell, Sub-Engineer P. W. D., of Sattara, aged 27 years. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

THE despatches of the Secretary of State relative to the controversy which has been going on for some three years past, between the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Corporation relative to the withholding by the former of a sum of Rs. 15,000 per annum out, of the Police grant due to the latter, have not, as our readers are aware, been communicated by the Government to the Municipality. The fact that there was *a* despatch, and that *it* directed that the sum in question should be paid over in due course for the future, was indeed, communicated to the Corporation, but the *ipsissima verba* were withheld. The Corporation respectfully begged to be allowed a sight of the document, but the answer to the request was a refusal. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, it was stated, regarded compliance with the request as "unnecessary." And something was added about the inconvenience of establishing a precedent, just as if it were an unheard of thing to allow the Corporation to see a copy of a despatch dealing with a municipal interest. The Corporation yesterday decided to wait and hear something further from the Town Council with regard to the pleas of non-necessity, and of inconvenient precedent. But meanwhile the despatches have arrived by the mail, in a Blue Book inconsiderately issued in London and giving all the documents relating to the question of the abstracted Rs. 15,000 a year. There were, it appears, two despatches on the subject. The first was by Lord Hartington, who not only pronounced against the right of the Government to lay hands on a portion of the Police grant, the amount of which was settled by the Government of India, and was a specific payment for e specific object. Not only did Lord Hartington order that the withholding of the money should cease, but that the amounts hitherto withheld should be handed over to the Municipality. Had it not been for the change of personnel when Lord Hartington went to the War Office and Lord Kimberley gave up the colonies to take over India, this order of Lord Hartington's would of course have been carried out. But Lord Kimberley thought that though it was wrong to withhold the money in question in the past, and that it should certainly not be withheld in the future, yet restitution was a counsel of perfection which the Government of Bombay need not be expected to observe. So he did not carry any further Lord Hartington's intention in the matter. By-gones are to be by-gones, so far as the missing amounts are concerned. They are to be regarded as mere abstractions, with which neither the Bombay Government nor the Bombay Municipality need disturb themselves further. Only, the Government of Bombay must not do it again. Well, even this is something, nay it is a good deal, for had that high-handed act of the Government been allowed to become a precedent, municipal finance might any day have been made like unto the finance of the Local Fund Committees, for whom Sir Richard Temple fixed the budgets seven years in advance.

THERE is a good deal of interest—albeit sometimes of a morbid character—attached to a record of crimes, particularly if the deeds possess an element of sensation or exceptional audacity. For this reason the Report on the working of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department deserves some attention. The attraction afforded by its perusal is enhanced in a melancholy sense by the altogether unsatisfactory story which Mr. Lambert has to tell. Although the details of the statement deal with the operations during the year 1881, the Superintendent furnishes us with an interesting comparative review, extending over a period of ten years. There are so many points for reflexion that one is at some difficulty to ascertain what is a convenient starting point to commence a review of the indifferent campaign which the Department has waged against its interesting opponents. In considering the purport of Mr. Lambert's statements as a whole, one cannot fail to recognize that the Department has passed into a stage of confirmed atrophy, from which Mr. Lambert, with the proverbial effectiveness of a new broom, hopes to rescue it. From a political point of view, a comparison of the reports from British and native territory may afford matter for consideration. For purposes of comparison, the native states are taken in relation to Lower Bengal. The respective areas of the two are—native states, 285,170 square miles ; Lower Bengal, 193,198 ; while the population is 31,560,898 in the native states, and 60,536,861 in Lower Bengal. The number of dacoities reported in the native states during the ten years, from 1872 to 1881 inclusive, is 1,971, and in Lower Bengal 2,319. The obvious result of the comparison is that, with a far larger area and sparser population fewer dacoities have been reported from the native states than from Bengal. Of course, though a sparse population facilitates the perpetration of crime of this nature, it also operates against detection. In the native states there is reason to believe that other agencies are at work tending to lessen the criminal returns. A good deal has, no doubt, been done to increase the efficiency of the police in the native states. Mr. Lambert remarks that "even in those parts of India where the police system is most perfect, there is among natives a great tendency to suppress report of crime of whatever description. The tendency to suppress report of highway dacoity—the prevalent crime in native territory—is especially strong. The police and other authorities discourage report of a crime which entails responsibilities and is exceedingly difficult of detection. The sufferers, who are usually merchants or travellers, put up with their loss rather than undergo further annoyance and detention." This state of affairs naturally destroys the value of figures, and if it exists in the more advanced native states of Bengal, it must be infinitely worse in backward territories where the police system is crude, and no obligation exists to report crime. As an instance of the negligence of rural police, it is mentioned that during the five years previous to the issue of this report only 110 cases were reported from Central India, and from Hyderabad only 277 cases. During the ten years not a single case is reported from the state of Khetree, although dacoits are known to resort there as to many other states, of a more or less doubtful reputation in these matters, only one or two cases are reported. In the state of Marwar, which, Mr. Lambert says, has an area as large as Ireland, and is moreover one of the chief centres of dacoity in Rajputana, only 12 cases were reported during the four years, 1876-9. In spite of the absence of crime, as indicated by the returns, very bad accounts reach the Department from these very states, particularly from Rajpootana, and, says Mr. Lambert, "there can be little doubt that in most parts of native territory the paceful portion of the population suffers much harassment from the operations of marauding tribes." This is a very discouraging statement to be made by the head of the Department, for it shows how unfounded has been much of the elation excited by the apparent disappearance of this exceedingly repugnant species of crime. By the comparative vitiation of the returns on which the comparison is based, British territory is relieved from a certain portion of the discredit which might be attached to it by the presumed disparity in the criminal records. But, on the other hand, the formidable catalogue of 2,319 dacoities from Lower Bengal represents a period "when it is the boast of that province that professional dacoity is a crime of the past."

When we turn from the recorded crimes to a summary of convictions, we find a result even more disagreeable. Even where the police have been vigilant in recording offences they seem to have been comparatively unable to hunt down the criminals. "Not only," says Mr. Lambert, "has the number of arrests and convictions de[illegible] but the sentences awarded [illegible] indicate that the majority [illegible] not, at the time of trial, be[illegible] ous class of habitual dacoits. During the year out of 33 persons convicted, only 13 were sentenced to transportation for life. The average of life sentences alone during the five preceding years was 34, viz., one in excess of the total number of convictions obtained during 1881. A still more noticeable feature in the returns of the year is the number of acquittals, which is large beyond all precedent." Taking the Court of Sessions results, "out of 91 persons committed for trial, 13 persons were sentenced to transportation for life ; 16 persons to imprisonment for limited periods ; four were confined in default of security ; 37 were acquitted, and 21 persons were left for trial at the close of the year." The most unsatisfactory results come from Central India and Hyderabad, a fact which has evoked sharp criticisms from Sir Lepel Griffin and Sir Steuart Bayley on the defects of the police organizations. Mr. Lambert is perfectly satisfied as to the cause of these defects. He says, "The failure to sustain the average of arrests, and consequently of commitments, is due, I believe, mainly to the fact that the present approvers are worn out, and that the supply of new approvers has not been kept up." In most cases in which notorious dacoits have escaped the knowledge of the approvers was out of [illegible] for the prosecution was [illegible] the court. The details never fit to go before [illegible] on this head furnished by the Superintende[illegible] of approvers, which it was once the custom [illegible] scrupulously examine, sift well, and support circumstantially, is now accepted loosely, and placed before the courts without proper discrimination. Imperfect records and insufficient evidence has had much more to do with the acquittals than falsity on the part of the witnesses. Thuggee and murder by means of poisoning hardly appears in the returns from native states ; at the same time, there is the best reason for believing that it is uncommonly prevalent. In fact, the only comforting announcement in the report is that "thuggee by strangulation is believed, fortunately, to be a crime of past days!"

Mr. Lambert's recommendations for improving the efficacy of repression are few but organic. The first step to be taken is to improve the quality of the police force. Summarising the results of his examination of najibs and approvers, he says :—"In the officers of the Najib establishment, I found a class of men altogether unfitted for the delicate and important duties with which they are entrusted. Among the senior officers not one has any education. The duties require tact and intelligence, such as is possessed only by men of education. The Department is therefore in this position : that its successful working depends entirely on men who in a district police would find themselves relegated to duties connected with the jail guard. They are unfit to conduct even the simplest investigation. The fact is, that the pay is wholly insufficient to command the services of qualified men. The incapacity of the Najib officers has led gradually to the most serious results. The operations of the Department are, under the present system, limited by the knowledge possessed by the approvers, and depend largely on the manner in which this knowledge is turned to account. The approvers at present entertained are, I believe, fair specimens of their class, but they belong, with very few exceptions, to a by-gone generation, and the supply of fresh approvers has year by year declined." In addition to better men of this class a few intelligent native officers who are familiar with police work should be appointed in the native states. Although the area is large, Mr. Lambert believes that a few such men would add immensely to the efficiency of the police, and he instances the capture of a number of dacoits who seized a quantity of opium in the Ajmere district, "due to the individual energy and capacity of Lieutenant-Colonel Powlett," as an example of what may be done by one capable man. Another defect alluded to by Mr. Lambert is that the political officers, who are *ex-officio* assistants to the General Superintendent, have too many duties to occupy them, and consequently they leave the work of the Dacoity Department to be carried on by the najibs and approvers without any effectual supervision. Altogether, it appears that the vigilance of the Department has been lulled by an incorrect appreciation of their previous operations. The suppression of lawlessness has by no means been completed, and the Department appears to be in want of some such effective stimulant as Mr. Lambert suggests.

WE hear that among the arrangements for the coming trooping season will be the despatch of the 1st Bombay Lancers from Neemuch to the Quetta districts, their place being taken by the 2nd Lancers from Poona, who will probably march about November. A complete squadron of the Poona Horse will be sent in from Seroor, to take the place of the 2nd Lancers at Poona. These arrangements, which we believe to be in contemplation, if not actually settled, are apparently rendered necessary by the disbandment of the 3rd Sind Horse, which has thrown more work on the two remaining regiments of Sind Cavalry than they are able to do. It is always as well to recognize accomplished facts, but when we are asked to believe that the Indian Army has been absolutely strengthened by the late disbandments, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are, at any rate, fewer regiments now than formerly to do work which appears to increase rather than diminish. That Poona, the largest military station in the Bombay Presidency, should be reduced to a squadron of cavalry proves conclusively, we should think, that General Wilson's strengthening theory can hardly be applied to this Presidency.

THE outward mail-steamers have been so punctual for several weeks past in leaving Aden on Tuesday evening or night and arriving at Bombay on Monday, that considerable surprise has been generally felt that no news had come to hand up to yesterday evening through the usual channels, either through the P. and O. Company's Agent or per Reuter's telegram, of the arrival at, or departure from, Aden of the mail-steamer due here on Monday or Tuesday next. Mr. Parker, the P. and O. Agent, telegraphed to Aden yesterday to inquire, and last night he received a reply stating that the Teheran left that port on Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock for Bombay. So that she may be expected here on Monday. For some reason, at present unexplained, the usual telegram, which is always looked for with so great interest throughout India, appears not to have been sent.

WE understand that Colonel Willoughby, Secretary to Government, intends taking furlough to England for sixteen months, from September next. As usual speculation is rife as to who is to officiate for him during his absence. When Colonel Willoughby recently went to England on three months' leave, Colonel Pottinger, R.A., Deputy Quartermaster-General, acted for him, but there are said to be objections to this arrangement for any lengthened period, as the appointment is, we believe, one of those set apart for officers of the Staff Corps. And Staff Corps officers just now appear to think, and with some reason, that their rights are not always as scrupulously respected as they might be. At the time of the Egyptian campaign a Staff Corps officer, the commandant of a native regiment, assisted Colonel Willoughby in the performance of the exceptionally heavy work which then fell in, and probably he might be selected to act on the present occasion.

WITH respect to the contribution of the Bombay Government to the Calcutta Exhibition, we are reminded that the Rs. 1,000 last given do not represent by any means the interest felt in the undertaking by that Government. Besides this sum of Rs. 1,000, sums amounting to close upon Rs. 6,000 have been granted, as Dr. Macdonald, Mr. John Griffiths, and Mr. Tyrrell Leith will testify. Those gentlemen are, we [illegible] laying out the funds at their disposal to the best advantage.

We are sorry, but not at all surprised, to hear that the plague of locusts is causing the Bombay Government a good deal of anxiety. A loss of land revenue, which may be heavy, is regarded as certain. Preparations are being made for starting relief works in Rutnagherry and Colaba. Economy in all departments will be the order of the day for some time to come.

THE BOMBAY CATHEDRAL.

THE English church, now the Cathedral, has been more fortunate than the Roman Catholic one. Bishop Meurin, to whom we are again under obligations, writes us that the Roman Catholic Cathedral was taken down in 1804, when Government formed the Esplanade for protecting the Fort by its guns within a circle of a thousand yards, and that a cross indicated where the Cathedral stood, its site being where the stairs of the Elphinstone High School are now, and that this cross was removed only when that building was erected. He says, "In compensation for the place taken from us in 1804, we got the ground in Kalbadavie where our Cathedral is now standing, and a grant of money for building a new church."

The English church being within the walls of the Fort was a mere accident, and not owing to any forethought, we presume, on the part of our Protestant ancestors. Be that as it may, it is a great matter that we are able in 1883 to look upon building the foundations of which, at least, are coeval with the earliest events of our Bombay history ; for had the English church been built outside the walls of the Fort, the same fate would inevitably befallen it.

The design of this church was not the work of Aungier (Govr. 1708 to 1715), nor of Boone (1716 to 1720), nor of Cobbe the Chaplain, who has the merit of raising the subscriptions in 1715, and of [illegible]ation of the edifice. That outseeing to the com[illegible]erfectly good as far as line—for the walls were p[illegible]resent superstructure is raised was the design of Sir [illegible] Oxenden :

VIR
Sanguinis splendore, rerum usu,
Fortitudine, prudentiâ, probitate,
Peremiaentissimus
Insulae Bombayensis Gubernator. (1)

This was the man whose wisdom and prescience grasped the religious requirements of the future of his Church in Bombay, for it may be said with truth that the conception of the seventeenth century does no disgrace whatever to the architectural ideas or exigencies of the nineteenth. He either did it consciously or unconsciously—if conscious, he was the wisest man of his generation ; if not, it was a most happy accident. For who in 1669, let us ask, could tell what Englishmen or the English Church might come to require, or what kind of a city, if any at all, would ultimately grow out of the handful of Englishmen who had come here, and the ten thousand of the riff-raff of Asia ?

Had a prophetic roll of the History of Bombay been unfolded before his eyes, Oxenden could not have designed a building better suited to the wants of the English then, and as these wants have developed themselves from age to age. But Rome was not built in a day ; neither was the Bombay Cathedral. Oxenden died in 1669. Then came Aungier a man of a kindred spirit, and no doubt he did his duty to it. At his death in 1677 began the great interregnum, during part of which Child held office (1681 to 1690) ; and Child is the *bête noir* of the Cathedral. It was then, the historian sayeth, "piety grew sick,"—very sick ; (2) nearly unto death.

For thirty years, in the scriptural phraseology of the times, Zion was a wilderness, Jerusalem a desolation, a widow in her weeds before she was even espoused, as if the cup of the Lord had been poured in fury upon her. For thirty years the walls, five feet high, stared everybody in the face, a ruin and a reproach, at which the passerby wagged his head, cursed Child, and doomed this remnant of his church to the dogs, bandicoots, and budmashes of all sorts and sexes who prowled about this corner of the Bombay Green.

By day men looked askance at it, and by night as the solitary citizen was wending his way homeward from the rattle of the dicebox and the orgy of Bombay punch, the shriek of the jackal from this gloomy enclosure would startle his drowsy intelligence. It had come even to this of it, that it was considered to have a baneful influence on the lives and fortunes of men, one of those huge evil eyes of the East that blast all human intents and purposes ; and at last it began to be believed that it was really of very little use tr

TELEGRAMS.

PROPOSED TOUR OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENCE.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

According to present arrangements, the Viceroy will leave Simla in the middle of October, making a tour through the hills *viâ* Mussoorie.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

From the date on which Surgeon-General Cunningham resigns his appointment, Deputy Surgeon-general Payne is granted two months leave of absence.

The services of Surgeon T. K. Mulroney are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for appointment as Officiating Superintendent of the Jail at Mooltan.

Brigade-Surgeon Fairweather officiates as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Deputy Surgeon-General Bellew.

Mr. E. R. Douglas, Deputy Director-General of Post Offices having been placed on special duty, Mr. Philip Sheridan officiates for him.

During the deputation of Mr. E. W. Kellner to act as Accountant-General of Bengal, Mr. C. B. Crawley officiates.

Mr. J. H. S. Biddulph officiates as Deputy Accountant-General, North-West Provinces.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants Raleigh, Gilbert, Egerton, William Giles, and Clement George Parsons are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

Good service pensions have been conferred on the following officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Codrington Dowker and Thomas Spencer Hawks, both of the Madras Staff Corps, and also on Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith, Indian Medical Service, Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOODWOOD GOLD CUP.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The Goodwood Gold Cup was run for to-day, with the following result:—

Border Minstrel	1
Corrie Roy	2
Dutch Oven	3

THE CHOLERA IN CAIRO.

CAIRO, AUG. 2.

Thirteen more deaths from cholera have occurred amongst the British troops here since last Tuesday.

THE BRITISH TROOPS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said he could not undertake to consult Parliament before the withdrawal of the troops from Egypt.

MR. ILBERT'S BILL.

A meeting under the presidency of the Hon. E. Stanhope, took place at Limehouse last night, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against Mr. Ilbert's Criminal Procedure Bill.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Africa left here for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 3.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, outward bound for Bombay, left here at 7 this morning.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats quieter.

The London Cotton market has been firmer.

Fair Dholleras	3¾d.

The Manchester market has been quieter.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79⅞
4½ per cent. "	83⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes, ex.-Coupon	109½
Bar Silver	5s 7-16
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 7⅛d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver Coin		
In the Banking Department, combined	£13,300,000, Dec.	£100,000
Bills Discounted	£21,300,000, Dec.	£300,000
Bullion, total amount in Banking & Issue Dept. combined	£22,900,000, Inc.	£300,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 44 per cent.

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 2.

10 p.m.	79·6

FRIDAY, Aug. 3.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	84·3

THE MAILS.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the s. s. Teheran, with the English mails of 20th ultimo, left Aden on Wednesday at 2 a. m.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram stating that the Surat, with the outward English mails, left Suez for Bombay at 7 a. m. on Friday, the 3rd instant.

Among certain classes of natives in the Mofussil a peculiar practice prevails of storing grain, when the prices are low, in pits dug underground, where the grain remains for many years, and of digging it up and selling it at a profit when the prices rise. In the case of Dulabh Dwarka *vs.* Kessoor Vundravun, heard the other day before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Pinhey, at the High Court, it appeared that three persons purchased, in a partnership transaction, jowar of the value of Rs. 590, and stored it from 1841 to 1847 in a pit situated in the defendant's house. No attempt was made to ope the pit for a number of years, owing to prices being low. In 1877 the price of jowari went up, and the plaintiff required the defendant to open the pit, but the latter refused to do so. A suit was the result of the refusal; and a Subordinate Judge having rejected the plaintiff's claim for a share of the profits which would have accrued had the grain been sold, the case was heard on appeal betore Mr. Baker, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who had the pit opened during the trial of the suit. It appeared to have been closed for many years, and it was found that there was first a vacant space, then a layer of dust, then a layer of good jowari, and at the bottom a layer of rotten jowari. Mr. Baker rejected the claim on the ground that all that had arisen was a difference between the partners as to the management of joint property; and that the appellant's only remedy was to bring a suit for the dissolution of the partnership. The High Court confirmed Mr. Baker's decision.

The Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Bombay (Building and Roads Branch), has just been issued. From it we learn that "the total expenditure of the year was Rs. 75,38,047. The expenditure in India was Rs. 75,37,361. In round figures, the expenditure on new works was 33½ lakhs; on repairs, 26½ lakhs; on establishment, 13½ lakhs; on tools and plant, ¾ lakh; and on Barrack Department (chargeable to military grant) 1½ lakhs."

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Colonel Merewether presiding in the absence of the Chairman (Mr. Raghunath N. Khote). A letter was read from the Secretary to Government, stating that the Secretary of State for India considered it not advisable to make a Government grant for police towards the working of the C. D. Act, and that the grant should now be restored to its former amount. He was not, however of opinion that the circumstances called for a refund of the sums already retrenched. The Secretary to Government added that the Corporation would observe that in the Government letter dated 26th February last the Governor-in-Council had already ordered that credit should be allowed to the Municipality for the full grant of Rs. 90,000 in the current year, and that the same sum would be taken into account in making the adjustments between the Government and the Municipality now under consideration. After some discussion it was decided to defer the further consideration of the subject. The clerk read a long petition from Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, submitting, for consideration, correspondence relating to the drainage of his house No. 23, Rampart-row, and asking whether, considering that the nuisance complained of arises from the defective municipal drainage in the Fort, he should be put from time to time to unnecessary expense, before the Municipality effect a change in their drainage system as required under Section 189 of the Municipal Acts; also whether there is any guarantee for housekeepers that the syphons (and there happen to be several kinds of syphons) will serve the purpose of preventing the escape of sewer-gas from the Municipal drains into the buildings, and that under a defective water-supply. The chairman proposed that the petition should be referred to the Acting Commissioner for report on the general question referred to in the correspondence. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which it was stated that the matter would form the subject of a legal inquiry. Several amendments were moved and lost, and eventually the chairman's proposition was carried.

We give to-day a full report of the judgment in the Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy case.

Captain J. Menteith Brebner has been elected Commandant of the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers.

A telegram to a Calcutta paper states that Mr. Buck, Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, has arrived in Rangoon, where he is the guest of the Chief Commissioner.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be accompanied on the tour upon which he starts this week by his personal staff, and by Mr. F. B. Peacock, Secretary in the Judicial and Political Departments; Mr. H. C. Levinge, Chief Engineer, P. W. D.; Mr. D. R. Lyall, Inspector-General of Police; and Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails.

With reference to Mr. O'Donnell's questions in the House of Commons in regard to Hyderabad and the Darjeeling Coolies Bill, the *Hindu Patriot* observes:—We thank Mr. O'Donnell for taking such a lively interest in Indian questions, but sometimes, we are afraid, he misses the real point from want of sufficient information in framing the questions.

News as to the state of affairs between China and France brought by the Shanghai papers to hand yesterday is that, after matters had assumed a friendlier aspect, and when there appeared some probability of an amicable settlement being arrived at, at the beginning of last month negotiations between Li Chung-t'ang and M. Tricou were suddenly broken off, and the Chinese minister abruptly left Shanghai for Tientsin.

Mr. McNair's return from Kafiristan, the *Pioneer* observes, has again directed attention to the work of the Indian Survey Department, "but we fear that the alarm and consequent disapproval with which the Government regard these transfrontier journeys will quickly check any public interest which may have been aroused. The Survey officers work so quietly and unobtrusively that but little is usually known of their movements, and yet the value of their labours can scarcely be overestimated. Thus, since the close of the Afghan War, a long stretch of country over the border, from Peshawur to Dera Ismail Khan, has been mapped out, and native surveyors have penetrated as far west as the Ghazni-Kandahar road. The route from Bannu to Ghazni by way of the Tochi river and the passes through the Jadran mountains, which bound the Ghazni valley on the east, has been thoroughly examined and mapped; and competent military critics, after an inspection of the maps and reports, have decided that the route is one which may hereafter prove of great strategical importance. The country between this route and that known as the Goomul has also been traversed, and the Government have just sanctioned a scheme for carrying out the completion of the triangulation from the Takht-i-Suleiman Peak during the ensuing cold weather. This peak is nearly 12,000 feet high, and a prohibition against its ascent has been in force for many years. Sanction has also been accorded and arrangements made for a survey of South-Eastern Biluchistan down to the coast line, so that the ensuing winter will be a busy time for Major Holdich's frontier party. The Government are to be congratulated on having broken through some of the traditions which hemmed in their Survey policy; and it is to be hoped that in future they may bestow some little encouragement on explorations of the kind recently carried out by Mr. McNair."

We extract the following gems from Indian newspapers received yesterday. A writer in the *Deccan Herald* (Poona), in a glowing account of a meet of the local tandem club, along with some incoherent gush about fair women and brave men, cows standing on their heads, and bulls swarming up flagstaffs, we find the following curious rendering of a familiar French phrase:—"*reverons à nos moutons.*" This, we are afraid, can scarcely be legitimately attributed to the fault of that often unfairly abused person the P. D. In a report of a debate in the local Legislative Council, a Colombo paper makes a distinguished Honourable Member say that the deaths of certain infants which had come to an untimely end were "due to want of sufficient *national* nourishment." But the most amusing of the collection is a passage from a paragraph in a Bangalore paper chronicling the fact that the "Lynch Family Bellringers" had been performing in that station. The very ingenious reporter writes in the following graphic strain:—

"The birds in the neighbourhood of the Cubbon Rooms must have listened with a wild delight to the performances of the Bellringers.

'Low and loud and sweety blended,
Low and timed and loud at times,
And changing like a poet's rhymes.
Hang the botanical tits outside
from G. G. Brown's handsome Assembly Rooms.'

A traveller from Aladand, in Swat, is stated to have reported that the Shahpoosh Kafirs of the Kambis or Kamdesh tribe have recently attacked the Mahomedan villages on the border, and for some time the Kafirs of Barmal have been looting the Pathan villages. The Pathans have represented their case to the great Mahomedan saint, the Shah Baba of Dir, who is a sort of Pope in those parts. The Shah Baba has issued a *fatwa*, or bull, to the various chiefs of the surrounding country, inviting them to join in a *jihad*, or religious war, at the close of the month's fast. The Pathan chiefs are said to have responded to the invitation, and to be collecting ammunition for the fight.

The question of coolie labour in the Straits Settlements was very fully discussed at a meeting which was held at Penang on the 17th ultimo, Mr. Buck, who was present, stated that the Government of Madras had consented to do away with all restrictions on emigration to the Straits Settlements, and that its action had been approved by the Government of India. Now that all restrictions on emigration were to be removed, the Government were of opinion that the term of contract should be reduced from three to two years. Some of those present took exception to the proposal to reduce the term of contract, and it was pointed out that during the first year the coolies become acclimatised, that in the second year they learn their work, and that it is not until the third year that they become useful labourers. Other matters affecting the question of coolie labour having been discussed the meeting broke up.

A great indignation meeting has been held at Moulmein by rate-payers to protest against the extravagance of the Municipal Committee in deciding to appoint a Secretary on Rs. 500, besides an engineer. Much indignation was indulged in; but the meeting was finally scattered by Mr. Dawson, an advocate, who in a humorously sarcastic speech proposed that no expenditure exceeding Rs. 25 should be incurred, except upon reference to the great body of rate-payers. The promoters of the meeting, a telegram to a Calcutta paper says, are being subjected to much chaff.

The Japanese Government does not believe in, or at any rate does not practise, a policy of encouraging private enterprise. The *Japan Gazette* remarks that if Japanese native newspapers conducted by private persons enjoy a wide circulation, the Government are resolved that their own venture shall not be unsuccessful. "The estimate is that the new *Official Gazette* will have a circulation of 30,000 copies daily, and yield a net revenue of 600,000 *yen*. From this it would seem as if the *Official Gazette* is not to be merely a sheet for the dissemination of official notifications, decrees, &c., but will be conducted as a general newspaper suitable for the million. The effect of the new press laws has been to compel a number of journals to suspend publication, and virtually to make room for the official paper. The Government are now interested in:—(1) All the steam-ship companies; (2) Many of the banks; (3) Several direct trading companies; (4) One Japanese and one foreign newspaper. And in face of this there are people ignorant and perverse enough to complain that the depression in business and general distress are greater now than ever before remembered."

It is stated that General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has decided to appeal against the decision adverse to him in the Court of Queen's Bench.

Lord Sudeley, Sir William Thomson, Sir William Siemens, and Sir F. Abel, C.B., have been appointed British Commissioners for the Electrical Exhibition, to be held at Vienna in August.

Dr. Zukertort, in reply to Herr Steinitz's challenge to play a match for the chess championship and a large money stake, states that he cannot enter into an engagement of the kind, as he contemplates a twelve months' tour round the world. This refusal has caused great disappointment in chess circles, as the match had been eagerly anticipated. It is now likely that Herr Steinitz will assume the title of champion.

Mr. Richard Paget has given notice that he will ask the Postmaster-General if he will be good enough to consider the advisability of establishing a cheaper rate for telegrams sent from the country to London (or any other populous place having two or more postal deliveries during the day), subject to the condition that such telegrams shall not be specially delivered, but shall be sent to their address by the earliest available postal delivery of letters.

The remains of the late Mr. Frank Hatton, who accidentally lost his life in North Borneo, were have been taken to London for final interment. Orders were given for the exhumation of the body and its conveyance to London. The medical officer of the settlement, however, felt compelled to decline to sanction its removal for the present. The British North Borneo Company, in whose service Mr. Hatton died, will, it is understood, erect a memorial to his memory at Elopura.

"Private Donald M'Pherson, 1st Renfrew V.C., having challenged a shot which had not been signalled, and having fired again while the range officer was engaged in attending to the telephonic communication with the butts on the subject of his challenge, and having thus obtained credit for an inner, and fired eight shots instead of seven, is disqualified for ever, under Section 2, Sub-section 1, Par. F, of the regulations, viz., guilty of conduct which the committee consider to be discreditable." This notification, made out in big red type—the badge of dishonour at Wimbledon—appeared on the boards outside the official tents on July 10. M'Pherson, making a miss in his seventh shot, challenged the marker's signal, and, whilst the range officer was engaged in inquiring into the matter, produced a cartridge from his pocket, and, firing again, made an inner, which he claimed as part of his score. The incident was the day's talk of the camp.

The fifteenth volume of Major-General Cunningham's *Archæological Survey of India* has just been issued, and contains a very interesting report of his tour (in 1879-80) in the provinces of Behar and Bengal from Patna to Sunargaon, a distance west to east, of more than 400 miles. In the course of this tour General Cunningham was able to inspect many ancient sites which had previously either not been seen at all, or had been only sketchily (often erroneously) described. Thus he especially notes the curious rock of Jahngira, in the British Service are made captains in seven or eight years, a great part which they have spent at home on leave or at the depôt or else at hill sanitaruims "on duty." Let each subaltern and captain make a convert of his neighbour and.

BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT.

CALCUTTA NAVAL ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

The first general meeting of members of the new Corps of Artillery Naval Volunteers was held on Monday evening at the Port Office, and was attended by about thirty gentlemen, Captain Carew in the chair.

Captain Brebner explained that they had simply stated to the Government that some 116 gentlemen had tendered their services and names for enrolment as Artillery Volunteers under certain conditions.

Mr. C. Mills, the Honorary Secretary, explained first that the body wished to be subject to the administrative control of the Presidency Volunteers; the second condition was that they would find their own uniforms; the third was that they hoped the Government would assist them by giving an instructor in Artillery practice to teach them, and also in submarine mining. The reply received was a favourable one, the Governor-General thanking the gentlemen who had put their names down, and accepting their services. On receipt of that reply a meeting was held on the 17th, and it proceeded to consider how the corps should be formed. The unanimous opinion was that the Corps should be as strictly naval in its character as possible. The meeting then proceeded to report to the general meeting held to-day, the adoption of a certain uniform and a certain badge for the Corps. The uniform recommended was of a naval pattern. A sub-committee was next appointed, who drew up a set of rules for the approval of the general meeting. The Secretary expressed his regret that, owing to an accident, he was unable to lay all the papers and letters on the above subjects before them at that moment. The rules assimilated as nearly as possible to those of Artillery Volunteers in England. The members of the Corps would be amenable to the Volunteer Act and subject to the penalties under that Act also. If they failed to become efficient, they were liable to be fined the capitation grant. The rules also provided that every member should provide his own uniform, except in certain very exceptional cases when the Corps funds would provide them. It was also recommended that there should be a voluntary subscription of Rs. 10 as entrance fee, and a compulsory subscription of one rupee per mensem towards the funds of the Corps. Honorary members would also be admitted on payment of Rs. 20 per annum.

The Chairman remarked that it seemed to him that the rules framed were necessary and to the point. With regard to the choice of officers, there was one remark he wished to make. There was no question about it, but the one essential thing to keep the Corps together was to have as officers men who had experience in either the regular service or as Volunteers. These were the men who were wanted, men who knew how to manage bodies of men, who would be obeyed, and who knew how to give an order. The thing should be carefully considered, and the officers ballotted for. He did not care to be elected himself, but he would be glad to place the dockyard at the disposal of the Corps for parades and drill. He would be very glad if Captain Brebner, the Port officer, were elected Commandant. He was an officer who was most successful in his work and well knew how to keep men together.

The nomination was received with cheers.

Captain Brebner, while thanking those present for the honour they had done him begged to decline the office of Commandant, and in doing so, proposed that Captain Carew be elected Commandant. He alluded to the great services this distinguished officer had rendered during the mutiny, and considered him in every way fit for the post.

Captain Carew was then taken to the result that the ballot was in favour of Captain Brebner, who was elected Commandant by a large majority.

On the motion of Captain Brebner, Lieutenant Petley was elected one of the lieutenancy of the new Corps, the other lieutenancy to be filled up hereafter by selection from among themselves, from the body, some 45 in number, of pilots who had joined the Corps.

It was also carried with acclamation that Mr. King be appointed Sub-Lieutenant.

The proceedings of the Provisional Sub-Committee were then formally agreed to, and the draft rules and regulations of the Corps were ordered to be printed and circulated to members for information, and also for any consideration or alteration if the committee thought fit to make any.

The following Committee was then formed to manage the affairs of the Corps:—Captain Reid, of the Port Commissioners; Captain W. Perrie; J. Clarke, Esq.; C. Palmer, Esq.; W. Shinn, Esq.; H. C. Blakeby, Esq.; O. B. Griffiths, Esq.; and C. Mills, Esq., Secretary, with C. Palmer, Esq., as Treasurer.

It was also agreed that the members should pay a subscription of one rupee per mensem, and a voluntary entrance fee of Rs. 10.

The uniform was settled to be of blue serge for winter and white drill for summer use, formed into pumpers. The arms of the Corps will be Mont-Henry carbines and naval cutlasses with a naval hilt, of a modified pattern.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings, of which the above is an abstract, to a close.—*Englishman.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 2.—The barometer has risen every where. The change is considerable over the Punjab, but moderate to slight elsewhere, and the general conditions of pressure are unaltered. The Bengal depression has moved westward to Hazaribagh, but is growing slight; it still occasions a circulation of the winds around its centre, and in nearly all other places the wind remains westerly. It is only in the Punjab that south-easterly breezes are reported. Rain is still far from heavy, but is somewhat more general. The temperature is still high in the Punjab. Rain to-day:—Darjeeling, 2 inches; Siuri, Hazaribagh, Chittagong, and Akyab, 1 inch; Rawulpindi, Dhakrata, Benares, Sibsagor, Dacca, Madras, and Rangoon, 1 inch and 2 cents. Previously:—Dinapore, 1 inch; Gorakhpore, Bahraich, and Nowgong, over 1 inch and 2 cents.

Deficient Rain in the Punjab.—The hitherto scanty rainfall in the Punjab and the long break of fine weather are causing some anxiety to the local authorities about the crops.—*Pioneer.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd..	54 4	57 6	54 47	60 64
2 Thursday	0 5	0 3	....	....
3 Friday	....	0 3	0 4	0 0
Total	54 9	57 9	54 51	60 64
Corresponding date last year	55 15	64 94	62 69	64 33

Note.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

CRICKET.

The following are the teams for the match Gymkhana *vs.* Carlton to-day:—

Gymkhana.	*vs.*	Carlton.
Buchanan.		Chance.
Carleton.		Blackwell.
Dell.		McMeekin.
Challenor.		Dank.
Mactier.		Whitehead.
Moore.		O'Shea.
Newnham.		N. Devlin.
Penny.		D. Devlin.
Piers.		H. Jolley.
Wilkins and Two Others.		Crowley. Harrington.

POLO.

A match was played last evening on the Esplanade ground between the Heavy Weights, represented by Messrs. Pulman, Carter, and Conroy, and the Light Weights, by Messrs. Rivett-Carnac, King, Owen, and Kay. The Light Weights had much the best of it and won the match, obtaining four goals, while the Heavy Weights only obtained one goal. The Heavy Weights played one man short.

OPPOSITION TO THE SALVATIONISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Many of your readers will be surprised to learn that an offshoot of the Salvation Army has appeared, and is conducting services in the vernacular at the Byculla Terrace. The members of the "Bethel Army" (as they are pleased to call themselves) consist mainly of ex-Salvationists. The meetings are held in the regular Army style, and what with tambourines, drums, cymbal, and such like musical instruments, and, to crown all, a red *cassock* worn by the ladies, they make a ridiculous figure indeed. Their processions (Sir Frank Souter will please note) from the Terrace to the house of the "Bethel Army" ladies is indeed a pitiable sight, and does very little credit to the originators.

RARA AVIS.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(Official Intelligence.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:

Amount to be remitted during 1883-84	£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1883, to date	5,562,300
Balance to be remitted from date to 31st March, 1884	£10,637,700

A CHOLERA MEDICINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Alpha," in your issue of yesterday, says that a paragraph appeared about a year ago in the papers stating that sulphuric acid had been used with excellent results as a preventive against cholera, and requests to be referred to the particular paper in which it appeared. I have also read the paragraph he speaks of, and though I did not at the time take down the name and date of the paper in which it appeared, and so cannot refer "Alpha" to it, I copied the prescription as given there, and give it below, for the benefit of those who might like to try the remedy. "Dilute sulphuric acid 20 minims in a wineglassful of peppermint water, once or twice a day."

Bombay, Aug. 1. PUTLIBAI.

AUSTRALIAN FOOD-SUPPLY FOR INDIA.

Mr. Jules Joubert writes to the *Pioner*:—"That the Department of Agriculture having received questions insiduously put—have in perfect honesty given a reply which may have led a designing person to pervert it into a sweeping assertion that the importation of refrigerated food from Australia will not pay, I am willing to admit. What I most emphatically deny is that such an assertions is based on truth. Australia has spent several millions sterling in the perfection of machinery and appliances for the preservation and conveyance of food across the seas. After nearly twenty years of fruitless attempts, breeders and graziers are now able to ship, land, and sell in England their surplus beef and mutton at 4, 5, 6, and even 7d. per lb. Allow me to point out that in Smithfield this meat has to contend with the very choicest in the world, *i. e.*, English stall-fed beef and mutton, as well as American meat, which is shipped daily to Europe. I do not wish to draw a comparison between Australian meat and that which I see in the Calcutta bazaars and shops. It would be simply ridiculous. All I crave is fair play. Several companies are now in full swing in Australia; one in particular has already a depôt in Singapore and Batavia. Their ships now carry meat thither from North Queensland. They find it a profitable business. Surely, if Singapore or Batavia offers a field for shipments from Australia, Calcutta will also be a remunerative market. If there is a loss, whose is it? Let us start from the commencement, and fix the speculation on a proper basis. The breeder is amply repaid if he gets 1d. per lb for his meat. The cost of refrigerating, freight, commission, and all other charges to England, another 1d. per lb. amply covers. Do you think, then, that there is much chance of loss? It is not long since when some enterprising Indian traders sent the first sample of tea to Australia. I perfectly remember that an opinion was expressed then that the Indian tea never pay. During the Sydney, and more particularly the Melbourne Exhibition your intelligent and indefatigable representative, Mr. E. C. Buck, had a tea-room elegantly fitted up. Thousands of visitors daily tasted the Indian teas. What has been the result? What has been done in Australia for your produce we want to do here for the Australian surplus food. It is not only meat we want to supply your market with; the companies who want to be represented in Calcutta in December contemplate sending fish, game, fruit dairy produce, &c., &c.—things you hear of, but seldom see in India. A drop of cold water, even a whole wet blanket, thrown on this project will not deter Australians (who have a good deal of the Yankee in their composition) to abandon their project. We shall, I hope, see *and taste* Australian meat in Calcutta next December, and I feel *quite sure* that hereafter you will find a constant demand for it. Moreover, *it will pay* to bring it, in spite of the predictions to the contrary. It is a mistake to think that the importation of Australian meat will reduce the price in the Calcutta markets. It will increase the consumption, and may induce graziers to improve the breed of both cattle and sheep. When Australian beef and mutton are seen in the bazaar side by side with the "meat" (?) now offered there for sale, it will open the eyes of the natives and gladden those of Europeans. The consumption of such food, as it is the desire of Australia to send here, *must* have a beneficial effect in a sanitary point of view."

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

The *Times* has the following leading article on this subject:—An important step has just been taken towards placing the relations of the Indian Government with the Ameer of Afghanistan on a footing of greater amity and closer confidence than has yet been attained. It has been determined to grant him a subsidy on the regular receipt of which he can depend at certain intervals as long as he remains ruler of Afghanistan. There will be a general disposition to approve of this measure without criticizing too closely how far it may be consistant with previous definitions of our Afghan policy. The objects of that policy admit of brief and simple statement. We desire above all to preserve the tranquillity of the Afghan State, which can only be accomplished by the consolidation of the present Ameer's authority. We wish also to keep the influence of Russian diplomacy excluded from it, and that can best be done by the same means, for Russia can have no excuse for violating the borders of a kingdom which is subject to a strong central authority. Lastly, we hope to inspire the Afghans and their ruler with a belief in the sincerity of our good will, as well as the firmness of possession of their rights and liberties. Our objects are, therefore, few and plain. Three years have elapsed since the Indian Government recognized Abdurrahman Khan as Ameer of Cabul and its dependencies; and it cannot now be denied that he has succeeded in a very remarkable degree in maintaining his position, and in making the authority respected by his turbulent subjects. He has amply justified the wisdom of our choice in placing him on the throne of Cabul, and has proved himself to be by far the strongest and most capable member of the Barakzai family. But the task of ruling the fierce and fickle clans of his dominion is one that requires unceasing vigilance, and the Ameer has found little time to spare from the assertion of his sovereign rights in the extreme districts of his kingdom. He had, however, carried on all his operations without meeting any serious check until almost the other day, when he proceeded to attack the Shinwaris. He overthrew with comparative ease what seemed the formidable power of his cousin Ayoub, and he wrested from the weak hands of those who held it the fortress of Herat, which is the undoubted bulwark of Afghanistan on the west. In the north his authority has from the first day of its crossing the Oxus been strongly established; and the inhabitants of Candahar have lacked both the wish and the power to be troublesome. But if all this has been done, the strain on the Ameer's mind and resources has been great, and his triumph over arduous circumstances may well attract our sympathy. The time has come when he can point to what he has achieved as the strongest possible argument in support of his worthy-ness to receive from the British Government further proofs of its esteem and approbation. He has not failed to give expression to these very natural expectations. Although the Ameer has succeeded in his task beyond the most sanguine expectations, there remains much for him to accomplish and the mere preservation of peace monopolizes his attention and leaves him little time for dealing with urgent questions of administration and trade. The operations against the Shinwaris the other day were indicative not only of the normal unrest in Afghanistan, but of the difficulties which would at once beset the Ameer were it to become clear that he was embarrassed by pecuniary need, and had exhausted the recources he has hitherto very effectually employed. Those operations again establish the superiority of Abdurrahman's arms; they could not be expected to result in a change of their habits and even of their nature by the lawless races of the Khyber region. We have seen repeatedly, and are likely to see again, how the slightest attempt to restrain the turbulent inclinations of those tribes has led to their more violent outburst, and the partial character of our own success against them should render us careful in impugning the reality of that just achieved by the Ameer. But there is no doubt that the continued opposition of the Shinwaris, and the agitation among the neighbouring clans the Afridis and the Momunds have brought home to the Indian Government as well as to the Ameer the consequences which a check in his progress towards undisputed sway would entail. For the first time, too, since his assumption of power, Abdurrahman is beginning to feel the pinch of his financial necessities. The devotion of his army has been secured by the regularity of its payment. He has overcome his enemies, and turned aside many obstacles and difficulties as much by the use of the purse as by the power of the sword. That resource has not yet failed him, and it might continue to serve him for a season longer; but it is becoming evident to him and to his friends that it is a possession of limited capacity and restricted duration. He has to meet the cost of a vast administration out of the resources of one of the poorest of countries. He has to maintain at the highest possible point of efficiency the military force by which the authority of his person and his family can alone be supported. The timely assistance afforded him after our withdrawal from the country enabled him to maintain his foothold, and to extend his jurisdiction; but the season has come when, if he is to carry on and complete the work so well begun, he must receive further pecuniary assistance from the Government of India. That he has shown himself well worthy of our support and consideration cannot be disputed, and the Government of India has come to the wise decision to anticipate his possible necessities by bestowing upon him an annual subsidy which will supply him with the nucleus of a revenue sufficient for his requirements.

The matter has not been hastily decided, or without deliberation. Advantage has, no doubt, been taken of the presence in London of Sir Lepel Griffin, who conducted the negotiations with Abdurrahman in the year 1880 with remarkable tact and judgment, and whose favourable opinion of Abdurrahman's capacity when he first saw him at Zimma in July of that year has been fully confirmed by subsequent events, to obtain the views of the official best qualified to give sound counsel on this point; and there is every reason to believe that his advice has been that the Ameer should be assisted in the way most gratifying to himself, and involving the least amount of trouble to ourselves. The progress of events in other parts of Asia since the recognition of Abdurrahman as Ameer does not lead us to attach less value than formerly to the presence of a strong and tranquil Afghanistan, or to one having a complete understanding with its ruler. Russia has acquired a new dependency on the shores of the Caspian, which must before many years bring the Czar's dominions into close proximity with the Afghan frontier. It is impossible to consider the present limits of Russian authority in this quarter as being more than temporary, and the rumours of diplomatic activity at Teheran are merely the premonitory symptoms of what every one sees to be inevitable. There is valid reason to deprecate the interference of Russia in any way in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and it is only natural to suppose that the nearer her advanced posts approach that State, the greater must be her desire to assert her influence, or to impress her counsel on those in authority, at Herat, and even at Cabul itself. The simplest remedy is generally the most efficacious, and even when it fails there is the satisfaction that it has cost little. So long as Afghanistan is united in itself and obedient to the commands of a ruler seated in Cabul, Russia will not be able to find any pretext for encroachment within its borders. The Ameer's authority has but to be maintained, as it can easily be maintained by our providing him with the sinews of war, to render any interference on the part of Russia a matter of the greatest difficulty. Russia's opportunity can only come when Afghanistan is the prey of intestine disturbance; and it really depends on the Indian Government whether such a catastrophe is to happen in our time or not. The present decision to bestow a fixed and regular subsidy on the Ameer is a token that Lord Ripon's Council is alive to some of its responsibilities. A peaceful Afghanistan is one of the highest achievements Indian foreign policy can possibly perform. Abdurrahman has restored order and security to by far the greater part of a most distracted country, and this timely grant of a sum of money on which he can count every year will assist him, more than any other mode of support in our power, to complete what he has commenced with such conspicuous success. The present Indian Administration will redeem some of its lowered reputation for statesmanship by this decision, and the annual expenditure of a few lakhs of rupees will be a small cost to pay for securing "a strong, peaceful, and friendly Afghanistan" beyond the frontier of India.

THE ANNAM DIFFICULTY.

The *Celestial Empire* (Shangai) of July 6, says:—His Excellency Li Hung-chang left on Wednesday night in the Hacan, Captain Dircksen, and proceeded to Tientsin. Whether he will stay there or go on to Peking is not yet certain; great as his power undoubtedly is, he has to comply with the request of the Tsung-li Yamen. His departure does not necessarily mean that negotiations between him and M. Tricou have been entirely broken off; and should the French Minister have further proposals to make there is no doubt that they would receive every consideration from the Grand Secretary who can only advise the Tsung-li Yamen, and not dictate their course of action. So far as the negotiations have at present gone there seems but a remote chance of a friendly settlement of the dispute unless pressure is brought to bear on France by some of the great European Powers. There is no doubt that the Marquis Tseng has been in communication with Earl Granville, and that an assurance has been given that the British Government is disposed to act with other Great Powers in the furtherance of a peaceful settlement of the dispute. But the question is, will the other Great Powers co-operate with the British Government? It is but reasonable to suppose that the British Government will try and avert hostilities, to prevent inconvenience to her great commercial interests in the East; but the other Powers are much less interested, and their course of action is uncertain. The terms proposed by M. Tricou have not received favourable consideration from the Chinese; and the departure of Li Hung-chang seems to us to give France but two alternatives—either for M. Tricou to follow the Grand Secretary north and negotiate with the Tsung-li Yamen, or to proceed with her belligerent line of action in Annam, leaving China to act as she pleases.

The *North China Herald* of the 6th ult. says:—"On Monday morning we were able to announce that during the previous forty-eight hours the negotiations between M. Tricou and Li Chung-t'ang had been placed on a friendlier footing, and that there was some prospect, then, of the difficulty being amicably settled very shortly. This was, we believe, due in some measure to the more conciliatory bearing of the French Minister—a change which appears to have been cordially responded to by the Chinese. We regret to state that since then the negotiations have been abruptly broken off, and that the Chung-t'ang left for the North per Hsan on Wednesday night."

THE CHINESE ARMY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows concerning the Chinese Army:—One of the Prussian military journals contains an article on the present state of the Chinese army, with special reference to the latest changes and improvements in its organization. The details given, being based on official information, are necessarily of much interest at the present moment. The old Chinese army of eight "banners"—tchi-tchin—and the provincial troops depending on the whims and capabilities of the governors, have nearly entirely disappeared during the last ten years. This beneficial change is principally due to the exertions of two Mandarins, who began the introduction of energetic reforms with their own provincial troops—Li-Kung-Tchang, governor of Tchili (including the capital Peking), who created an army of 70,000 men on the European model during the years 1870-80, and armed them with breechloaders and field guns; and Tso-Taung-Fang, governor of Kansu and Eckensi, who, during the same period, organized a corps of 40,000 men in the Western part of the Empire, who have already proved their efficiency during the campaign against Yacoob Khan in Kashgar, and by the suppression of the Dungane rebellion. With these beginnings of a regular army the Chinese Government initiated a thorough systematic and centralising reorganization of its military forces, which was commenced in 1878, and, under pressure of the threatening Kuldja question, is now nearly completed.

At the present day China possesses three so-called armies of operation, having a strength of 30,000 to 40,000 men each. They are stationed as follows:—The first on the Russo-Mantchourian frontier, the second on the western highroads, leading to and from Turkestan; and the third in the vicinity of Peking, for the special defence of the capital, for which purpose the excellent

heroine of M. Sardou's imagination. The result is another triumph—perhaps even a greater one than she has hitherto achieved. The brilliant audience assembled at the Gaiety last evening (July 9) came well prepared to give to this immensely popular lad a cordial welcome. Since December last, when *Fedora* was first produced in Paris, the fame of Madame Bernhardt's impersonation has travelled throughout Europe. She herself has played the part, moreover, in numerous towns and cities between Stockholm and Lyons; and in London the excellent performance of the English version at the Haymarket has helped to make all who concern themselves with theatrical matters familiar with the story, with its exciting dramatic incidents, and its cunningly contrived opportunities for the display of conflicting emotions. That the performance disappointed expectation in any degree can hardly be said; though much hard work of late, together with sleepless nights passed in "speeding o'er land and sea" in fulfilment of engaments, have told a little on the actress's voice. A certain langour in the earlier part of the first act, and a tendency to become inaudible in rapid speaking, however, soon gave way to the excitement of the situation; and the magificent cry of despair with which she throws herself upon the bed of her murdered lover—made visible by opening the doors of the alcove; the bitter wailings and the sobs amidst which which the words "Wladimir mort!" are heard again and again, aroused the audience to the first burst of enthusiasm. From that point the play proceeded with a manifestly increasing hold upon the sympathies of the spectators—hurrying them onward in its impetuous course to the inevitable end prepared for by the dramatist with consummate, though occasionally with rather too obvious, art. Fierce and terrible, however, as is the Russian Princess's thirst for vengeance against the man whom she supposes to have murdered her lover, Madame Bernhardt is successful in giving much relief to its darker traits. There is a charming example in her colloquy with De Siriex in the second act, when the French diplomatist with his habits of quick observation puts the critical question, "Would you rather find him innocent or guilty?" Quite a revelation lay in the thoughtful tone of the actress's reply *Que sais je?* Nor is the force of her avowal of a dawning passion for Ipanoff weakened by the sudden horror which seizes her when in ratification of the compact to meet at her house that night she feels his kisses on her hand. It is, however, in the strong situation of the third and fourth acts that Madame Bernhardt's great power and wide range of expression find their full scope. The hurried explanation, the feverish reading of the letters which make clear the perfidy of the man whom she has mourned so devotedly, the sudden outburst of love, and the instant horror at the thought of the danger by which Ipanoff is environed through her machinations, are illustrated by numberless quick and unexpected turns, while the fleeting shades of emotion are depicted with marvellou rapidity upon the actress's features. If there was a lack of truth in the situation, it may assuredly be said that few could have felt the objection in the presence of the magnificent acting of Madame Bernhardt in the closing scene, in which, after betraying herself by the very ardour of her pleading for the unknown spy, she drinks the fatal draught. Throughout the whole of this tremendous scene, in which love, remorse, horror, and despair reign in turns, the entire audience were held in breathless attention, only finding relief as the curtain fell amidst a very tempest of acclamations. Of Madame Bernhardt's comrades want of space forbids us to say much. M. Pierre Berton, the original representative of the part of Ipanoff, has to contend with a figure and countenance which are neither of the romantic nor of the poetical stamp; but he plays with genuine tenderness, and in the more passionate scenes with a sincerity which fairly counterbalances all shortcomings. An excellent performance by M. Vois of the part of De Siriex and by Madame Marie Kolb of that of the Countess Olga also deserve a mention. Of Madame Bernhardt's costumes, which differ, if we mistake not, considerably from those which she wore in Paris, it behoves us to speak with diffidence; though as honest chroniclers we are bound to record the facts that her magnificent *toilette de bal*, with its bodice and train of heavy amber silk over a lupon of lace trimmed with wreaths of pale roses, and her peignoir of richly brocaded satin, not to speak of other more simple costumes, attracted no small share of the attention of the ladies among the audience. We have only to add that owing to the great demand for seats to see *Fedora* and the shortness of her stay, Madame Bernhardt has finally determined to give up her intention of playing Pierrot. Instead of the promised pantomime and a comedy she will accordingly appear on Thursday afternoon, as well as on Thursday evening, in *Fedora*. Thus she will have given no fewer than nine performances of this arduous part during her present brief stay. Nor does the week's work end here; for besides the two performances of *Fedora* on Saturday she has undertaken to appear at a late hour on that evening on the stage of the New Club in Covent Garden, before the favoured members of which she will play for the first time in England the pathetic part of the dumb girl in Scribe and Melesville's *Valérie*.—*Daily News.*

DIPLOMATIC ENGLISH.

PROFICIENCY in the French language as it is spoken, written and pronounced is a qualification indispensable to every candidate for our Diplomatic Service and so long as French, not entirely to the satisfaction of Prince Bismarck, continues to be the international speech of European Governments, including those of Russia and Turkey, it must be insisted upon that our representatives abroad should speak and write the Gallic tongue, not after the style of Stratford-atte-Bowe, but in accordance with that obtaining at the College de France. At the same time, it is certainly not desirable that our diplomatic French idioms when they translate foreign documents into English; much less is it to be tolerated that downright Gallicisms should be made to pass muster as English words. A tendency to indulge in such reprehensible perversions of the mother-tongue has come under the notice of her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and Earl Granville—himself an accomplished linguist—has felt it his duty to issue a circular directing the attention of all members of the Diplomatic and Consular Services to the necessity of taking greater care as regards the use of "pure English" in official correspondence. Specimens of bad English, mostly due to the mistranslation of French words, have been docketed from despatches recently received at the Foreign Office. The schedule of Gallicisms is certainly a very curious one. We find in it "Copy of King's Speech, with appreciation therein;" "demission" for "dismissal;" "transaction" for "compromise;" "franchise of duties" for "freedom from duties;" "veridical" for "true;" "arrestation" for "arrest;" "incessantly" for "immediately;" "increasement" for "increase;" "category" for "class;" "expose" for "state" or "explain;" "destitution" for "dismissal;" "minimal" for "very small;" "rally themselves" for "come round to;" "antecedent solidarity" for "previous understanding;" "took act" for "take note;" "suscitated for" "raised;" "debarred of" for "debarred from;" disrecommended" "unmotived," "spiritiste," and other more or less objectionable terms.

Lord Granville's rebuke is, from one point of view, obviously a well-deserved one; and it is to be hoped that it will be a salutary warning to the gentlemen who perform the hard work of translation in our Chanceries and Consulates abroad. "Traduttore, traditore," says the Italian proverb; and some of these scribes have assuredly committed at least petty treason against the Queen's English. "Franchise of" instead of "freedom from duties" is clearly indefensible on the score of its bad grammar. Still "franchise" is a very old English word. Of French extraction—one of its meanings is exemption from onerous duties—and "incessantly" instead of "immediately" is a detestable Gallicism; although the modern Italians consent to translate in one of its French senses "incessamment," as "subito" and "frabreve"—soon, directly. "Increasement" for "increase" is an abominable word. To "take act" instead of "take note" is a stupidly literal translation of the French "prendre acte." Nothing, again, can be said in extenuation of such barbarously coined words as "unmotived" and "disrecommended;" while "spiritiste" without the final "e," is a more than doubtful word, though recognised by the very latest English dictionaries as synonymous with "Spiritualist." "Antecedent solidarity" is an ugly and pedantic expression; but although one of the meanings of "antecedent" is certainly "previous," the sages of the Foreign Office should know that the French word "solidarité" is not by any means aptly translated by "understanding," and that "solidarity" has been for some years past an accepted English word. "Solidarity," according to that distinguished philological authority Archbishop Trench, is a term borrowed from the French Communists, and means mutual responsibility and communion of interests. Mr. Matthew Arnold speaks of the force with which St. Paul dwelt on "the solidarity of man"—the joint interest, that is, which binds humanity together. It is plain that "solidarity" can be subsequent: why then cannot it be "antecedent?" For the rest, in many instances, the rebuked translators might plead that they have been reading English dictionaries much more attentively than their censors at the Foreign Office have done, and that several of the words which they have used, and which have been denounced in Downing-street as Gallicisms or as "mistranslations" from the French, are in reality, legitimate English words, the employment of which may be justified by high literary authority. What sin is committed in speaking of the "appreciation" of a Royal speech? "Appreciation" has been used time out of mind in the sense of setting a due value on anything—nay, it may signify the enhancement of anything, for we read in Ramsay of "the danger of a sudden peace appreciating money." Perhaps the diplomatic personage who sent him "the King's speech with appreciation thereon" wished to be complimentary to his Majesty, and by his "appreciation" increase the worth of the Royal utterances. "Demission" does not mean "dismissal;" but the former is, nevertheless, a legitimate English word, meaning a laying or letting down, *resignation*, and transference. Sir Roger Lestrance speaks of "a demission of Royal authority." Lord Granville quarrels with the use, in another place, of "destitution" for dismissal; but "destitution" may be used in English, to signify derivation or dismissal. "He was willing to part with his places," writes Bacon, "upon hopes not to be destituted, but to be preferred to one of the baron's places in Ireland." We come now to "veridical," officially censured as being given as the equivalent to true. The translator manifestly had before him the French word "veridique." Carlyle speaks of the "veridical Boswell," but the word is not "Carlylese." Urquhart, writing many generations before the Sage of Chelsea, speaks of "veridical history," and "veridical" meaning truthful, veracious, is to be found in Phillips's "New World of Words" of the edition of 1695. "Arrestation" for "arrest" is inelegant, but it is to be found in some of the dictionaries. "The arrestation of the English residing in Paris was decreed by the National Convention," wrote Helen Maria Williams. "Signalise" for "point out" is good English. "Many have endeavoured to signalise themselves," writes Addison. "Some eminent spirit having signalised," writes Swift. Lord Granville's thoughts were probably fixed on the possible duration of the Parliamentary Session when he objected to "prorogation" in lieu of "prolongation;" but among the meanings of "prorogation" are continuance, the state of lengthening out to a distant time, or prolongation. In law the extension of the term of a lease is a "prorogation." Bishop South, in one of his sermons, speaks of the "prorogation and further continuance" of "the fulness and difference of man's enjoyments."

The purists of the Foreign Office furthermore object to "expose" being used in the sense of to state or explain. Among its meanings "to expose" are to set out a view, opinion, or principle: to lay open to examination, to interpret, and to explain. "You are a worthy Judge; You know the law; your exposition Hath been most sound," writes Shakespeare, in "The Merchant of Venice." With regard to "transaction," which the Foreign Office thinks should be "compromise," it may be pointed out that, in the civil law, a "transaction" is "the adjustment of a dispute between parties by means of a mutual agreement," that is to say, of a compromise; and touching "rally themselves" instead of "coming round to," "rally" in the sense of joining is perfectly good English, and is frequently used by Milton and Dryden. Tillotson speaks of "rallying together;" and if we may rally together why may we not "rally round" each other? "Minimal" is certainly an unauthorised adjective, which cannot be defended for a moment, any more than maximal. But there is nothing wrong in using the word "suscitate" in the sense of raising. "He shall suscitates or raise the courage of all men inclined to virtue," wrote Sir John Elyot more than two hundred years ago, and Bishop Pearson speaks of "suscitation" as the act of raising. It is not improbable that when the eye of so consummate a French scholar as Lord Granville is known to be met with such words as "veridical," "transaction" for compromise, "expose" for explain, "signalise" for point out and "suscitate" for raising, the fact, for the time, slipped his memory that an immense number of words which the unlettered might think to be Gallicisms, but which are in reality very good old English words, and yet latent not only in our dictionaries but in old English literature. Few things are more perilous than to talk about pure English. Where is it? In Chaucer? According to Spenser the text of Chaucer is the "well of English undefyled." According to others, he has corrupted the English idiom by an immoderate mixture of French words. Is "Piers Plowman" pure English? It is unintelligible without a glossary. Does Shakespeare never break Priscian's head? Are Milton's magnificent prose works free from amazingly far-fetched and uncouth words? The poet, as Latin secretary to Cromwell, was a kind of diplomatist; what would Lord Granville have thought of a Miltonic despatch beginning, "A goodly pasquin borrowed for a great part out of Sion's plea, or a breviate consisting of rhapsody of history." Are "pasquin" and "breviate" from "Sion's plea" pure English? They are Miltonic, nevertheless. Did Spenser write pure English? The exquisite poetry of the "Faerie Queene" is often expressed in words which it would be absurd to call pure. "He so disseized of his gryping grosse. The knight his thrillant speare againe assayd" may have sounded pure to Elizabethan ears, but to Victorian ones the phraseology is far from suggestive of linguistic purity. Are we to seek for grammatical accuracy in Swift? Open at random a volume of the Dean's writing and read in the "Essay on Modern Education." His chief solace is to steal down and play at spanfarthing with the page, or young blackamoor, or little favourite footboy, one of which is his principal confidant and bosom friend." One of "which"? Is Addison, to the study of whose writings Johnson, whose own productions brim over with Latinisms, tells us that we must devote our days and nights, free from expressions which in our time would be considered slovenly and inaccurate? Very possibly the Diplomatic and Consular scribes whose "mistranslations" have aroused so much official are knew not that some of the words which they carelessly or unintelligently imitated from the French originals were legitimate old English terms, in every way answering to the French ones; but many of these terms are rarely used in modern English parliance; and it would only be an act of common justice to students of the English language to omit these antiquated or rarely-used expressions from all standard dictionaries. The purest English is, perhaps, that of the age in which it is spoken; and, if we had a standard dictionary containing only such words as are used in current literature and conversation, students would be materially helped in their efforts to write and speak correct English." Unfortunately, the tendency of modern lexicographers is to make their dictionaries larger instead of smaller than they were of yore.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE KHEDIVE.

THE Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society has received the following letter, dated June 22, from Dr. Dugdeux Bey, who was present, and actively engaged attending to the wounded during the massacres and bombardment of Alexandria last year:—"Some persons, misled by political passion, have far forgotten themselves as to utter odious accusations in Parliament against the Khedive and against one of his present ministers, Omar Pasha Lutfi, in reference to the massacres of the 11th of June at Alexandria. The Anti-Slavery Society takes a lively interest, and very properly so, in the men and in the affairs of Egypt, and, as its corresponding member here, and watchful of the movements of public opinion, I consider it my duty to call your attention to the feeling created among all Europeans at Alexandria by such a perversion of well-known facts. On the 11th of June there were over 50,000 Europeans in Alexandria. They were well aware of the details of a situation which threatened both their lives and their property. How is it, then, that not one of these 50,000 European witnesses of what took place has ever uttered or written a single word, or raised any imputation or suspicion to fix the responsibility of these massacres upon any Acad, Said Khandeel, and Suleiman Saut, Moussa considered by everyone here as the faithful instruments of Arabi's policy? Is this unanimous and steadfast uniformity of opinion of 50,000 witnesses of no value? Ought it to weigh less in the scales of public opinion than the fanciful assertions of certain persons who are evidently deceived, and grossly deceived, by people directly interested in screening the culprits from punishment? Such is the indignant remark made by every European here. I mention it to you because it cannot fail to impress every impartial mind, and I have no doubt that it will have a decisive meaning in the eyes of English public opinion, which some persons are endeavouring, to lead astray, but which left to its own good sense will speedily recover itself."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THE Electric Sun Lamp and Power Company gave a very complete display of electric lighting for the first time on July 11, at the South Kensington Museum. Nine picture galleries, including those in which the Jones bequest has been placed, as well as the Dyce and Forster reading-room, were illuminated by their "Sun" lamps, which could thus be judged side by side with the Brush and Pilsen systems in other galleries. The light was thus seen at a glance to be of a warmer colour than its pale silvery competitors; while it was made clear that for bringing out the delicate colours of both oil and water colour pictures it was particularly suited. The lamp is composed of two glass hemispheres of which the upper one only is opaque, as the light is found to have but a very slight effect in dazzling the eyes. In the reading-room an ingenious idea has been successfully carried out of framing the lights topsy-turvy, by which means, the light being obtained mainly from above by reflection from the walls and ceiling, the reader may pore over his book in any part of the room without casting any shadow upon the page. At present there are altogether forty lamps, of 1,200 candle power each, in operation, including two naked lights outside the building, although the machinery, consisting of a thirty-horse power compound engine driving four alternating current Gramme machines through eight circuits, is capable, as it stands, of producing a considerably larger, number.—*Daily News,*

SMALL HANDS AND FEET.

THE degeneracy of the human race is with some people a cherished article of faith, not to be lightly parted with, and many are the facts by which this foregone conclusion has been temporarily sustained. Very recently, for instance, it was said that the heads of English people were growing small by degrees if not "beautifully less." Upon this point the testimony of hatters was approximately unanimous. Thirty years ago the average size of hats was considerably larger than now, and the conclusion followed that heads must have been also. A little discussion, however, showed that the conclusion did not necessarily follow from the premises. Hair is cut shorter than it used to be, and the method of wearing hats has changed also—they are nowadays not pressed so far down on the head. The two facts together explain the mystery without making that profound plunge into physiological details and the laws of life which was at first suggested. Next comes an outcry about gloves and hands, but here again not nature but fashion must be held accountable. People have developed a fancy for thrusting large hands into small gloves, and so long as they can strain a glove across the back of the hand, many persons appear to be satisfied, no matter how badly the fingers are accommodated. This is, of course, very absurd. In the first place it is bad for the glove, which has only a certain amount of "stretch" in it, and when this is exceeded something must give way, either the stitches, or the leather, or both. Then, again, an overtight glove is uncomfortable to wear and ugly in appearance; and, looking at the subject in all its aspects, there is positively not a single gain to balance the disadvantages. The fact, however, remains. Messrs. Dent, Allcroft & Co. inform us that the sizes formerly kept in stock were from 7½ to 10 for gentlemen's gloves, and that they never thought of making anything smaller than a 7½. Now they now the sizes range from 7 to 10, with an increasing demand for the smaller sizes. In ladies' gloves the smallest size formerly kept in stock was 6's; now 5½'s are in demand. They have further found it necessary to issue circulars calling attention to the increasing practice of wearing gloves too small, and the consequent multiplication of complaints of the gloves giving way; naturally neither shopkeepers nor manufacturers can be expected to hold themselves responsible for gloves destroyed in this manner. So after all it is not hands, but gloves that are smaller. The latest story of this kind is that feet are diminishing in size. A contemporary says:—"It cannot have escaped the observation of the trade that in ladies' goods there is a decided tendency to wear boots shorter and wider than was formerly the case," and suggests "that it is possible with reference both to hands and feet that we are developing smaller extremities." We can well believe in any amount of distortion in ladies' feet as a consequence of the idiotic boot-heels which have been fashionable for some years past; but most probably the fact, if it be a fact, referred to by our contemporary will be as readily explained when it is examined, as the questions of hats and heads, and gloves and hands have been.—*Wares housemen and Drapers' Trade Journal.*

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6 do. do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 32 0	
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	„ 33 0	...
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	...
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 37 0	Rs. 60 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 42 0	„ 44 0

SPARKLING WINES.
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS, RHEINBERG.

Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
Moselle	„ 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	„ 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 34 0	...

MOSELLE.

Braunerberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	...
Josephshöefer (still)	„ 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	...

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. FABISTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ...
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ...
Hochheimer	„ ...	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ 30 0	„ ...
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ...

From OTTO PAUMEN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Mosciblümchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ ...	„ 19 0
Braunebergerr	„ 20 0	„ 23 0
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Berncastelor-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 26 0
Ruddesheimer	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Josephshoefer	„ 29 0	„ 33 0
Oberemmieler-Rosenberg	„ 30 0	„ 32 0
Geisleimer	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johannisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	„ 30 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANS, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	„ 22 0	„ 25 0

ITALIAN WINES.
From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.

Barbera	Rs. 20 0	...
Vin Grugustinsaoux	„ 20 0	...
Barolo	„ 22 0	...
Nebialo	„ 22 0	...
Monforte Wine	„ 24 0	...
Vin Tinto Bianco	„ 26 0	...

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Los Canons	„ ...	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	...

From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 15 0	...
Chateau La Begorce	„ 24 0	...

From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANS, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
...	„ 17 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ ...	...

From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Y
...	„ 22 0	...

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars	„ ...	...
M. & Spann	„ 25 0	...
Do. do. Gold Bars	„ ...	...
M. & Spann	„ 30 0	...
Aine, Mesmarat & Co.'s *** Cognac	„ 26 0	...
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac ***	„ ...	...
Very Old	„ 34 0	...

WHISKY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...

BEER.

	Per doz pints.	
St. Paul	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4
Pilsener	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Kaiser Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (bremen)	„ 5 0	„ 3 0
Lagerbier	„ 5 0	„ ...
Romford Ritter Ale	„ 5 0	„ ...

SUNDRIES.

	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	„ 30 0
Kummel, Superior	„ 30 0
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	„ 14 0
Do. do. small do. Flutes,	„ 8 0

	Bottles.	Tins
Condensed Milk per doz.	„ 5 8	8 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Swiss Cheese in tins, (tin of from 21 to 40 lbs.)	per lb. 0 11
Swedish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin 0 10
Danish Buttos, Prime Preserved	per 2 lbs. tin 2 4
Danish Hams, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lb. each	per lb. 0 12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large)	„ 1 8
Do. do. (small „)	„ 1 8
Saussischen, (Small Sausages)	„ 1 8
Hamh wurste, (Smoked „)	„ 1 0
Saussischen (Small Sausages)	„ 1 8
Zungen in weis (Tongue in wine)	„ 1 12

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or references for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th June, 1883.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

JEFFRIES'

RACKET BALLS at Rs. 13 per gross.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

ASHANTEE POCKET HAMMOCKS

Of the latest improvement.
Complete in neat Waterproof Cases,
Price Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 each.
AMERICAN HAMMOCKS at Rs. 5 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

DOUBLE ACTION HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS

Or Portable Fire Engines,
Polished brass, each Rs. 4-12.
Ditto ditto, brass large size, each Rs. 10.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

POLO

CANES, with boxwood heads, each Rs. 2-12.
Balls, per dozen, Rs. 5-8.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

QUOITS.

4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. at Annas 14 per lb.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

THE RAPID SHUTTLECOCK,

A NEW PARLOUR TOY.

THE Rapid Shuttlecock owing to its great simplicity is beyond all that has been made till now.
It is more elegant than the Battledore, and besides has the advantage of being a very attractive parlour toy. Either one person or several ones together may use it to play a Shuttlecock at cup and ball or to shoot at a target as the players may choose.

Price Rs. 4 per box.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

£500 PAYABLE at age 50 or at death if previous may be secured by a monthly payment of Rs. 16-12-8 if commenced at age 20. If commenced at age 30 the rate is about twenty-four rupees a month, and if commenced at age 40 the rate is about forty-eight rupees a month. It is an advantage to effect such Provisions early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the provision is effected;—or Health may fail and render the Life ineligible for assurance. Every information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTE.—The above rates are reduced during residence in Europe; and should the claim mature in England, the amount of the policy is payable in sterling money at the rate of 2s. per rupee.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.

Do.	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	FO	do. do.

lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
lb. tins	F	do. do.
Do.	FF	do. do.
Do.	FFF	do. do.
Do.	A W/I American	do. do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do. do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do. per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1883. Agents.

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

FOR
STYLE. QUALITY, FIT,

And WORKMANSHIP our SHIRTS stand UNRIVALLED. We have now a VRY LARGER STOCK of NEW GOODS to offer, and patterns with instructions for self-measurement and prices will be promptly sent on application. All orders receive attention from an experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen favouring us with their orders are sured of receiving every satisfaction.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,

DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

HAving been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm's celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their special brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE")
(Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET.
Blended Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quaree Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.
AGENCY:—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE'S INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.
We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.
Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

WORKS—MODY BAY.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

JUST UNPACKED
A SPLENDID CONSIGNMENT OF
NEW GOODS.

					Rs.	a.	
Children's Best Patent SHOES, superior quality	...	...	...	Size 5	3	6	per pair.
Do.	do.	do.	...	„ 6	3	8	do.
Do.	do.	do.	...	„ 7	3	12	do.
Do.	do.	do.	...	„ 8	3	14	do.
Do.	do.	do.	...	„ 9	3	15	do.
Do.	do.	do.	...	„ 10	4	4	do.
Do.	do.	do.	...	„ 11	4	6	do.
Do.	do.	do.	...	„ 12	4	8	do.

Also
A special consignment of BLACK and WHITE LACES, all widths, choice patterns.

SAMPLES SENT UPON APPLICATION.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LD., BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

OF LONDON AND BORDEAUX.
Business Founded in Europe in 1815: India, 1842.

Our Stocks cannot be conveniently enumerated in one Advertisement.
We are Agents for several large Houses in our Trade, their Consignments we special y advertise
Our Prices include *Duty & Duss, on these* we charge no profit, consequently discount *thereon* is precluded
Our Rates of Discount are most liberal for Cash.

CLARETS.

OUR OWN SHIPPING.

MEDOC,	ST. ESTEPHE,	ST. JULIEN,	CHATEAU LAROSE,
Rs. 14 0.	Rs. 16 8.	Rs. 22 0.	Rs. 24 0.

CHATEAU RAUZAN, Rs. 30 0. CHATEAU LAFITTE, Rs. 36 0.
Half-Bottles or Pints, Rs. 2 per two dozen extra.

CHAMPAGNES.

"ROYAL CHARTER,"	FINEST EXTRA DRY,	CARTE BLANCHE,
WACHTER'S SHIPPING,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,	"SIBADEY BRAND,"
Rs. 58 0.	Rs. 56 0.	Rs. 34 0.

COGNACS.

OUR OWN SHIPPING.

* * * *	* * *	* *	*
Rs. 39 0.	Rs. 34 0.	Rs. 30 8.	Rs. 28 0.

WHISKY.

FINEST SCOTCH HIGHLAND MALT,	"CARLTON."		FINEST IRISH,
OUR OWN SHIPPING,	11 YEARS' OLD,	5 YEARS' OLD,	OUR OWN SHIPPING,
Rs. 24 0.	Rs. 38 0.	Rs. 33 0.	Rs. 24 0.

LIME-JUICE CORDIAL.

We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks.
The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

TELEPHONE NOS.
Works.....74 WORKS AND DEPOT FOR MACHINERY.....CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE NOS.
Office.....30 OFFICE.....FORBES STREET, FORT. PRINCE'S DOCK..9

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

Plans and Estimates for Steam Launches, any size, Gigs, Ferry-boats, Life-boats of Teak, Iron, or Steel will be sent on application. The Hulls, Engines, and Boilers of these Launches are made by ourselves at the Works. We can guarantee speeds from 9 to 16 knots. Paddle-boats with drafts of 9 when fully laden.

Our prices will be found much less than those of English makers, exclusive of the heavy freight charged on Launches from England.

The Works are now fitted with the latest improved Machinery capable of turning out high-class work, and, when the additional Machinery which has been ordered from England is at work, will be one of the most complete Engineering Works in India. The General Management of the Work will be carried out by Mr. J. S. Pirrie, the late Proprietor, assisted by five skilled European Assistants; and the Company trust, by careful supervision of all work and moderate estimates, to be able to compete with English Engineering Firms in many articles, such as Bridge, Roof, and Structural Iron Work, Engines, Boilers, Steam Launches, Tan